The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4309. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Progress of the Trial of Miss Harris.

Presentation of the Case on Both Sides.

Prayers for the Guidance of Court and Jury.

INSANITY THE ONLY DEFENCE.

The Surrender of the Pirate Stonewall by Spain.

Correspondence between Secretary Seward and M. Tassara.

New Governors Appointed for Utah and Idaho.

Political Delegations to Bore the President.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 17.

The trial of Miss HARRIS was continued this morning, before Judge WYLIE. For the defence, Mr. BRADLEY desired, before any proceedings were taken, to understand whether the depositions in relation to the ring were in evidence. He did not wish to go into the case without a perfect understanding. Mr. CARRINGTON said he objected to the statement in regard to a marriage contract existing. Judge WYLIE said that the Court had admitted those statements, on the ground that they formed a portion of the history of the case. Mr. BRADLEY said that the defence had prepared instructions on these several points; Judge HUGHES had them, but at that moment he was not in Court.

Mr. CARRINGTON said the prosecution had also prepared prayers for instruction. He believed the practice to be to hear the prayers from each side, and instruct the jury as to the law and evidence.

Mr. BRADLEY suggested that Chief Justice TANEY adopted a rule to hear the prayers from the defence alone, giving the prosecution the right to modify them.

Mr. BRADLEY, for the accused, then offered the following prayers for instructions:

If from the whole evidence in this cause, the jury shall find that the prisioner committed the acts charged in the indictment, in the manner and at the time and place therein named, and thereby produced the death of the said A. J. BURROUGHS as therein stated, and if, from the evidence aforesaid, they shall further find that when the prisoner committed said acts, she was, either by physical disease or some moral cause not voluntarily induced by herself, or by both operating upon her faculties, unable to control her will and action with reason and judgment, in reference to the acts so committed, then in the judgment of the law she was insane and could not be guilty of the offence charged in the indictment, and is so entitled to a verdict of not guilty. Or if, at the time of the commission of said act, as aforesaid, the prisoner was moved thereto by an insane impulse controlling her will and judgment, too powerful for her to resist, and said insane impulse arose from causes physical or moral, or from both combined, not voluntarily induced by herself, she is entitled to a verdict of not guilty. And if the jury entertain a reasonable doubt as to the soundness of the mind of the prisoner, as stated in the foregoing instructions at the time of commission of the said acts, she is entitled to the benefit of that doubt, as she would be to the benefit of a doubt as to any other material fact in the cause; for it is one of the elements of the crime charged in the indictment in this case, that the person charged, shall at the time of the committing of the offence, be of sound memory and discretion, and without this the offence is not complete in law.

Mr. WILSON, for the prosecution, offered the following:

First.—If the jury believe from the whole of the evidence, that the prisoner at the bar left the town of Janesville, Wis., and came to the City of Washington for the purpose of instituting a suit against the deceased, for a breach of promise of marriage, bringing with her the pistol offered in evidence, and after arriving in this city, and armed with the said loaded pistol, on or about the time stated in the indictment, repaired to the Treasury Department in this city, inquired for the deceased, went to his room in said building, and saw him, and as he was passing by, fired said pistol at him, inflicting a wound of which he died, and then, cocking the pistol, fired at him a second time, they should find her guilty as indicted, unless they are satisfied by said evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that at the time said homicide was committed as aforesaid, the accused had not sufficient reason to know the nature, quality and character of the homicide, and sufficient capacity to distinguish right from wrong in regard to that particular act.

Second.—If the jury find from the whole evidence that the deceased came to his death at the time and place and in the manner set forth in the foregoing prayer, they must find the accused guilty as indicted, unless they are satisfied by said evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that at the time the homicide was committed, as aforesaid, the accused had not sufficient capacity to distinguish right from wrong, in regard to the homicide, or was from disease incapable to resist the commission of the act.

Third.—If the jury find from the whole evidence that the deceased came to his death at the time and place and in the manner set forth in the foregoing prayer, and if the jury find that the accused entertained feelings of hatred toward the deceased, and was conscious that she was subject at certain periods to paroxysmal insanity, and that the presence of the deceased was an exciting cause of paroxysms of insanity, and having previously armed herself with a pistol, voluntarily sought the deceased in the manner set forth in the first prayer, the accused is not entitled to an acquittal on the ground that the act of shooting was an insane impulse, or caused by paroxysmal insanity, but the jury should find her guilty of murder or of manslaughter.

Fourth.—If the jury find from the whole evidence that the deceased came to his death at the time and place, and in the manner set forth in the foregoing prayer, in order to entitle the accused to an acquittal on the ground of insanity, it is not sufficient for the accused to show a state of mind susceptible to disease, nor is it sufficient that the proof merely shows that it was possible, or even probable, that, at the time of the commission of the homicide, the accused was of unsound or diseased mind, and subject to fits of insane fury, and was subject to paroxysmal insanity.

Fifth.—If the jury find, from the whole evidence, that the deceased came to his death at the time and place, and in the manner set forth in the first prayer, and if the jury further find that at the time of the commission of the homicide the accused was insane, according to the evidence and the law as stated by the court, they should render a verdict in the following form, to wit: "Not guilty, by reason of insanity," or words to that effect.

Sixth.—If the jury find from the whole evidence that the deceased came to his death at the time and place and in the manner set forth in the first prayer, in order to entitle the accused to an acquittal, on the ground of insanity, it is not sufficient for the accused to show a state of mind susceptible to disease; nor is it sufficient that the proof merely shows that it was possible or even probable that, at the time of the commission of the homicide, the accused was of unsound mind and subject to paroxysmal insanity; but it must be shown to the satisfaction of the jury, and beyond a reasonable doubt, that the act of homicide proceeded from a paroxysm of insanity, occasioned by disease, and not from criminal intent.

The counsel then proceeded to argue the points involved in the prayers, which consumed the entire session.

To-morrow morning the Court will charge the jury on the points discussed to-day, and the arguments of the counsel on the evidence will proceed.

The case will go to the jury on Wednesday.

PROGRESS OF PARDON.

The pardon bureau of the Attorney General's office, under Mr. PLEASANTS, is still overwhelmed with applications for Executive clemency. Among the applications received on Saturday and to-day were GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, rebel Senator from Tennessee; H. W. WILLARD, formerly member of the United States Congress from Alabama, but not an actice participator in the rebellion; J. D. HALIBURTON, formerly United States District Judge for Virginia; G. N. HOLLINS, formerly of the United States Navy, notorious for having bombarded Greytown, Nicaragua, and for having commanded the ram fleet dispersed by FARRAGUT before New-Orleans; A. J. HARTSTEINE, formeriy of the United States Navy, and prominent in Arctic explorations; JAS. H. LANE, Brigadier-General in the rebel army from North Carolina. The rebel Governers A. G. MAGRATH, of South Carolina, and A. B. MOORE, of Alabama, are the most prominent applicants to-day.

THE FIRST ARMY CORPS.

The organization known as the First Army Corps will be continued on paper but the troops will be transferred to the following localities. First Regiment to Baltimore, Md., Second Regiment to Elmira and Albany, Third Regiment to Springfield, Illinois and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Fourth Regiment to Columbus Ohio, Fifth Regiment to Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont, Seventh Regiment to Philadelphia, Pa., Eighth Regiment to Trenton, N. J., Ninth Regiment to Indianopolis, Ind.

NEW GOVERNOR FOR IDAHO.

W. H. WALLACE, of Idaho, has been appointed Governor of that Territory, vice CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale, resigned.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments for Southern States have been made: Assessors of Internal Revenue—Thos. Watson, for the Fourth District of Georgia; Hamilton Mason, for the First District of Mississippi; T. H. Sleeper, for the First District of Mississippi. THOS. MASON has been appointed direct Tax Commissioner for the State of Alabama.

PHILADELPHIA AFFAIRS.

Hon. CHAS. O'NEAL, member of Congress, of Philadelphia, arrived in town to-night, with others, to head off the delegation of citizens here to-day, on the collectorship and other offices of that city. The contest has become very lively and interesting.

THE ATTACKS ON SECRETARY STANTON.

In the *Tribune* of this morning is published a special dispatch from this place, written or dictated, as is said, by the so-called "prominent counsel" of Mrs. SURRATT, in which it is pretended to substantiate a former untruthful special to the same paper, charging that "on the day of the execution," the Secretary of War refused the spiritual advisers of Mrs. SURRATT admission to her prison, until the priests promised that they would not proclaim the prisoner's innocence upon the scaffold. The charge in to-day's *Tribune* is not that Mr. STANTON refused the spiritual advisers admission to the penitentiary, but that a subordinate officer of the Secretary of War asked Father WALTER to promise that he would "say nothing of Mrs. SURRATT's innocence." The matter as it now stands, even according to the *Tribune's* special, has dwindled into exceedingly slender proportions. When the pettifogging dictator of the special to the *Tribune* shall have offered some proof that there was a word of truth in the first slanderous charge against the Secretary of War, we may probably feel inclined to make further reply to his malicious statements and we shall then add some facts tending to show the animus of the "prominent counsel" in procuring the publication of his paragraphs. For the present we are content with a simple reiteration of our telegram in Friday's TIMES, in which we stated that the *Tribune's* special is utterly without foundation in truth.

VISITS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The rush of visitors to the executive mansion was to-day unusually great, and such was the pressure that the President directed that the formalities of reception singly be abolished, and the callers admitted in a body. From 9 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock this evening, the President continued to give audience to the promiscuous crowd of members of Congress, office-seekers and others.

COLLECTOR AT PHILADELPHIA.

A delegation of Pennsylvanians called upon the Pressdent, and afterward upon the Secretary of the Treasury, to urge that the present Collector of Customs of Philadelphia be reappointed.

DELEGATION FROM BALTIMORE.

Another delegation of office-adjusters came from Baltimore, praying that the recently-appointed government officers of that city be supplanted by certain favorites.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The sale of naval vessels at New-York, last week, netted the government $100,000 more than the vessels wrre appraised at. Another large sale will be made at Philadelphia during the first week in August. The The aggregate amount received from sales of vessels to date is about $1,250,000.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 17.

SURRENDER OF THE STONEWALL—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SPANISH MINISTER AND SECRETARY SEWARD.

The following correspondence has just taken place in relation to the *Stonewall*:

MR. TASSALA TO MR. SEWARD—NO. 34.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, 14th July, 1865.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, has the honor to bring to the knowledge of the Honorable the Secretary of State that, agreeably to official communications which he has received from Madrid, the order has been given to the Captain-General of Cuba to deliver the *Stonewall* to the person whom the government of the United States may commission for that purpose, the due formalities intervenlug.

In thus acting the Government of Her Majesty judges that the reasons adduced in the note of the 30th of May last are not sufficient to found the right of revindication which that of the United States believes it has over the forementioned vessel. Animated, nevertheless, by the same noble and loyal sentiments which it has shown during the four years of war, happily terminated in this country, it omits entering into a discussion without object, and the *Stonewall* is placed at the disposal of the Government of the United States.

With reference to the security for the expenses to the commander of the *Stonewall* of $16,000, which sum having been considered as the sole and especial cause of the surrender of the vessel, it is to be believed that the Government of the United States will not refuse to reimburse it; it being understood nevertheless that this is not a condition for the delivery of the *Stonewall*, which delivery is and must be considered absolutely unconditional.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to reiterate to the Honorable Secretary of State the assurance of his highest consideration.

GABREL G. TASSARA.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State of the United States, &c., &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. TASSARA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Monday, July 17, 1865.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note which was addressed to him on the 14th inst., by Mr. TASSARA, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Queen of Spain. In that note Mr. TASSARA informs the undersigned that Her Catholic Majesty has ordered that the armed steam vessel called the *Stonewall*, which has been the subject of previous correspondence between the two countries, shall be delivered up to the government of the United States, and that this decision has been made with a waiver of discussion upon the question whether the demand of the United States for the surrender could be maintained upon strict principles of international law. Mr. TASSARA has been pleased, also, to assure the undersigned that the surrender has been ordered on the ground of the mutual good will which has happily prevailed between the two countries during the period of the insurrection, which has heretofore so greatly disturbed the relations of the United States with many of the foreign Powers. The undersigned is still further informed that while Spain will receive from the United States, as they have heretofore offered to pay, an indemnity of $16,000, the amount of the expenses which the Captain-General of Cuba incurred in obtaining possession of the *Stonewall*, yet that the surrender is tendered without making it dependent on such reimbursement as a condition.

Mr. TASSARA'S communication has been submitted to the President of the United States, and the undersigned has now the pleasure to inform Mr. TASSARA that orders will be promptly giveu for the bringing away of the *Stonewall* from Havana, and for the reimbursement of the sum of $16,000 to the Spanish Government. It only remains to be added that this government appreciate equally the promptness, the liberality and the courtesy which have marked the proceedings of Her Catholic Majesty's Government on this interesting subject, and that these proceedings will have a strong tendency to confirm and perpetuate the ancient and traditional friendship of the two nations.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer Mr. TASSARA renewed assurances of his highest consideration. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Señor Don GABRIEL GARCIA Y TASSARA, Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., &c.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Admiral SMITH, Chief of the Bureau of Navy-yards and Docks, has entered into preliminary arrangements for giving to the City of Brooklyn certain land and the advantages of the dock at Wallabout, in consideration of the surrender to the government of the streets which run through the Navy-yard grounds. The action of the New-York Legislature, it is believed, is necessary to ratify the terms of the exchange on the part of Brooklyn.

GEN. HANCOCK TO HIS VETERANS.

The following order was promulgated to-day:

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST ARMY CORPS, WASHINGTON, July 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—Most of the regiments composing the First Division, First Army Corps, have been ordered to mustering rendszvous in different States, consequently they will be temsorarily detached from their divisions and brigades. In view of their approaching departure, the Major-General commanding desires to say that as veterans who have served with honor on every battle field of the rebellion their conduct will be closely criticised by citizens and soldiers. It is expected that each member of the corps will feel an honest pride in the veteran organization to which he is attached, and will realize that he represents not only his own locality and State but also the armies of the Union. The Major-General commanding trusts that during their absence the members of this corps will, by their good conduct and superior discipline, fully sustain the high opinion everywhere entertained of them as veteran soldiers of the United Stetes. By order of Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK.

FINDLEY ANDERSON, A. A. G.

STOLEN PROPERTY TO BE SURRENDERED.

Official communications received by the Department of State from Paris justify the expectation that the cannon and other property carried across the Rio Grande by the rebel leaders after the capitulation will be freely and fully restored to the United States, in compliance with the demand heretofore made.

TAX ON WOOL.

According to the ruling of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, the mere carding of wool is not regarded as a manufacture, and therefore liable to duty.

FIVE MILLIONS PER DAY.

Owing to the payment of troops being mustered out of service, including bounties and other necessary obligations of the government, the daily demands upon the treasury are, it is said, to the extent of four to five millions of dollars.

RESIGNATION OF MR. HOLLOWAY.

The reasons assigned in some of the newspapers for the resignation of Mr. HOLLOWAY, the Commissioner of Patents—such as that it was to avoid a rupture between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, and similar statements—are all wrong, and calculated to do injustice. The Secretary has never had any disagreement with Mr. HOLLOWAY, and his displacement, or the appointment of a new Commissioner, has never been a subject of conversation between the Secretary and the President.

OFFICE-SEEKING.

There are at least ten thousand applications on file in the Treasury Department for appointments.

PAYMASTER CLARK.

The Navy Department expresses much solicitude at the mysterious disappearance of Paymaster ROBERT H. CLARK, of Delaware, who has had important orders addressed to him, but cannot, after earnest inquiry, be found.

COTTON IN NORTH CAROLINA.

There is much scattered cotton and tobacco in North Carolina awaiting purchase, but the holders have no means of sending it to market. Two of the citizens of that State left here yesterday, for New-York, in order to make arrangements with merchants for its sale and conveyance North.

IN THE ANTE-ROOMS.

At least a hundred persons, some of them ladies, were, at 2:30, waiting to see the President; but the reception terminated at 3 o'clock. Among those in the ante-rooms were Mr. ORR, of Mississippi, and Mr. ROYSTON, of Arkadsas, and both members of the late rebel Congress. The latter has just been pardoned. A man was pointed in the throng as the engineer of the pirate *Alabama*, who, with others present from the South, had come to seek Executive clemency.

IMPORSANT APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Thomas Maxwell Direct Tax Commissioner for Albama; Calvin Brown, of New-Jersey, Consul at Augsburg; Aaron Gregg, of Tennessee, Consul at Kingston, Jamaica; Jonn H. Gibbon, Assayer of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C.; Charles Durkee, formerly United States Senator from Wisconsin, Governor of Utah; William H. Wallace, Governor of Idaho, in place of Caleb Lyon. The former was lately delegate in Congress from that Territory.

FROM ALBANY.

Health of Gov. Fenton—Movements of Troops.

ALBANY, Monday, July 17.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers left Hilton Head for Syracuse.

The Ninety-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers was mustered out at Raleigh, N. C., to-day, and will rendezvous at Hart's Island.

Gov. FENTON is recovering from his recent sickness, and, it is hoped, will be able to resume his duties in a short time. He is still at Jamestown.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Rebel Battery Taken into Mexico.

Breckinridge Orders its Surrender and Mejia Complies.

THE MARCH THROUGH TEXAS.

Condition of the Country and Prospect of the Crops.

REBUIDING OF THE CENTRAL TEXAN RAILROAD.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 15.

The steamship *Guiding Star*, from New-York, has arrived.

Gen. MEJIA, by command of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, has delivered up the battery and other property received from the Confederacy.

The sugar and cotton crops of Texas will be short on account of the disorder occasioned by the employment of free labor.

The freedmen have been directed to remain with their former masters, with the assurance that no forfeiture of their rights of freedom will be tolerated.

Texas dates of the 12th inst. say that State is infested by jayhawkers and thieves of the very worst stamp. In the interior where the Federal forces have not penetrated they are doing much damage.

An interesting discussion is now going on before the United States District Court as to what constitutes the oath of allegiance.

The cotton market is rather quiet at 47c. for Middlings. The depression in domestic exchange restricts operations.

Sugar and Molasses are quiet.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 15.

Major PUTNAM, of Gen. CANBY'S Staff, has arrived here, en route for Washington, with the flags surrendered by Gen. DICK TAYLOR.

Stringent orders have been issued by the commanders of the cavalry marching through Texas to prevent the soldiers from straggling and plundering. None are allowed to enter private houses. All negroes leaving the fields to follow the army are driven back.

The Central Texas Railroad, a work of importance to the troops, is being rapidly pushed forward to completion.

No rain has fallen in portions of Eastern Mississippi since the 1st of May. The crops will be very short, and especially the corn crop.

The stock of cotton in New-Orleans on the 10th inst. was 30,000 bales. Buyers were holding off for lower rates.

Four hundred bales of cotton, 300 hogsheads and 200 boxes of sugar have arrived here in the last twenty-four hours.

THE STORM ON SUNDAY.

Disastrous Flood Along the Line of the Raritan River—Heavy Freshet in the Schuylkill River—Houses, Barns and Fences Submerged—Great Destruction of Property.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Monday, July 17.

A heavy storm set in here yesterday afternoon, causing the most extensive flood known in these parts since the year 1811.

Along the line of the Raritan River fields of grain and meadows are completely flooded, and the damage must be unprecedentedly great.

Houses and barns are nearly submerged and fences and highways are completely lost to sight.

At Middlebrook a bridge was completely undermined and caused the smashing up of a freight train at 1 o'clock this morning on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. In consequence of this disaster twelve 120-pounders were emptied into the flood, and a number of cars containing cattle, sheep and hogs, were piled into one another in ruinous confusion.

Many of the animals were saved from the wreck only to fine a watery grave.

The flood at present prevents the employes of the road from clearing away the debris, and the bridge remains impassable.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Monday, July 17—P. M.

About two hundred feet of the road bed of the South Branch Railway near the bridge across the Raritan River is washed away by the freshet, causing a suspension in the running of the trains.

The water is now falling.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 17.

The rain of yesterday caused a severe freshet in the Schuylkill River, causing great destruction of property.

A number of small houses on the banks of the river have been carried away.

The Almshouse meadows are overflowed.

The trestle-work on the western side of the Chestnut-street Bridge is carried away.

The Schuylkill Canal is badly damaged.

Several bridges along the Wissahickon have been carried off.

The streets of Manayunk are flooded.

Several mills are flooded, and a number of canal boats wrecked.

The track of the Morristown railway is under water, so that the trains cannot run.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Monday, July 17.

We have been visited by a heavy freshet in the Raritan River.

The lower part of this city is under water.

The rise in the river began about 2 o'clock this morning, and it rapidly rose ten feet above high water mark, but is now slowly falling again.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal is broken at several places, and several days must elapse before navigation can be resumed on it again.

A number of boats, barges and lumber-rafts have been carried away.

The amount of damage cannot be very well estimated at the present time, but it will be considerable.

The boat-yards have also suffered considerable loss by the freshet.

FROM HAVANA.

HAVANA, Friday, July 14.

The *Diaro de la Marina*, of yesterday, notices the report published in the American papers, and generally believed, that Capt. PAGE, late commander of the ram *Stonewall*, had offered his services to the Mexican Government, and takes occasion to deny the statement, giving the information that Capt. PAGE left Havana about the 15th of June last, in command of the English steamer *Ptarmigan*, bound to Glasgow, his object being to visit his family and enter the merchant service. It is well known, however, that several of the officers of the *Stonewall* did go to Mexico, and that others have engaged in the Spanish navy.

Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and Col. HELM sailed from this port for Europe, on the English steamer *Convoy*, on the 7th inst.

The notorious blockede-runner known as the *Frances* or *Zephine*, has been bought by a company formed in Havana. The name is to be changed to the *Cienfuegos*, and she will ply between this and that port.

The *Diario*, of St. Jago, of the 2d inst., gives the following concerning Santo Domingo: "The steamer *Maixi*, on her way to this port from St. Thomas, touched at Montechristi and Puerto Plato, both of which places she reports evacuated and abandoned by the Spaniards. At Santa Domingo there were about three hundred persons who wished to leave in the steamer, but wanted the means to pay their passage. Many expected to leave in the *Pelaigo*. There were yet about 3,000 soldiers remaining at Santo Domingo. Nothing was yet known concerning the result of the commission sent by the government of the Republic to treat with the Spaniards.

At Sagua la Grands the planters are experiencing a heavy drought. The corn crop is lost, and fears are entertained that the sugar-cane crop will be irreparably damaged for want of rain.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Rebels Ordered to Take the Oath—Trade Movements—News from Northern and Western Mexico—Account of the Defeat of Pesquera's Army at El Paso—Progress of the Russian Telegraph at the Rate of Six Miles Per Day—Fire at Forest City.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 24.

Gen. MCDOWELL, in accordance with instructions from the War Department, has issued an order requiring all men arriving in San Francisco, known to have been in the rebel army, to take the oath of allegiance.

Bounties for recruiting here cease after July 1.

The week closes on an easy money market. Capital is plentiful at ¼@½. There is much fluctuation in mining stocks.

A company has been organized to navigate the Colorado River to its upper waters.

There has been a fair business in dry goods this week. Staple cottons of domestic manufactures are well in favor and better; standard prints heavy; brown sheetings, demins and fair-class bleached cottons are very scarce, and are, in consequence, about paying cost and charges; but the great bulk of cotton fabrics are selling below their Eastern cost, not including incidental expenses.

Owing to the condition of exchanges and the high rates at the sources of supply, very few goods are coming out. Stocks for the Fall trade will be unusually light. Trade in domestic woolen goods is almost a blonk. Eastern domestic woolens are pretty nearly supplanted by goods of local manufacture.

Arrived, steamer *John L. Stephens*. She brings nearly $150,000 in treasure, but no important news.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 27.

The *Bulletin's* Guaymas correspondence of June 12 contains an account of the rout of PESQUERA'S army of Liberals, consisting of 3,000 men, on the 22d of April, by a force of 3,000 French, mostly cavalry, at El Paso, midway between Guaymas and Hermoville. The Liberals were surprised and panic-stricken, allowing the advance of sixty men to ride several times through their camp.

The Mexicans lost 250 in killed and wounded, and were scattered in all directions, losing large quantities of arms and ammunition. The French had but three killed and one missing. PESQUERA collected about 1,000 of his troops, and retired to Hermoville. It is supposed his men refused to fight, because dissatisfied with their officers.

Affairs in the North Western States (of Mexico,) appear to be in a chaotic and uncertain state. At the seaports quiet prevails; but the interior, dominated alternately by both parties, there is no security for life or property. The Liberals hope for aid from the United States. ALVARES is said to have remitted $10,000 to Gen. HEUGRA, who is in San Francisco, trying to encourage armed emigration, but meeting no practical success.

A despatch from New-Westminster, B. C., says the steamer *Silloct* sailed for Yale yesterday, carrying 200 miles of wire, an insular for the Russian Telegraph above New-Westminster, which was progressing at the rate of six miles per day. A submarine cable will be laid across Frazer River to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 28.

The greater portion of the town of Forrest City, Sierra County, was destroyed by fire to-day. One woman was burned to death, and another badly burned. Loss $60,000.

Fires this Summer are unusually numerous and destructive.

Prices of breadstuffs have greatly declined, with the approach of abundant harvests. Flour, which ruled so long from $14 to $15, now ranges frsm $7 to $8 per barrel.

WESTERN MEXICO.

Affairs in Sinaloa—A Small Force Preparing to Operate Against the Imperialists—No French Movement at Present Contemplated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, June 25.

Dates from Sinaloa to the 10th say that ROSELES has resigned in favor of REBA GARONA, and is at Culican, preparing for offensive operations against the Imperialists. He has about 3,000 men. No French movement against the interior of the State is contemplated immediately.

Arrived 23d, ship *Mary Hall*, Boston; to-day, steamship *Sacramento*, Panama.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Shipping News—The Hospitals.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 15.

Lieut. G. HAWE, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, has been appointed Superintendent of tde Freedmen's Affairs for this Military District.

The United States steamer *Malvern* is going into the dry-dock at Portsmouto, Va., for repairs, and will then sail for the Southern Squadron.

The stermer *Hugh Jenkins* has arrived from Philadelphia, and sailed for Washington.

Arrived: The propeller *Leader*, from Woshington; the propeller *J. S. Green*, from City Point, bound to Baltimore, with troops; the steamer *Maryland*, from City Point, bound to Fredericksburgh, with troops.

One hundred governmeut horses and fifty mules were sold at Portsmorth to-day, the horses bringing an average of $68, and the mules $93 each.

Arrived the propeller *Charles Osgood*, from New-York; the schooner *Edward Glade*, from New-York, bound to City Point.

The brig *Sea Lion* is ashore near Point of Shoals, James River. Lighters were sent her to-day.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 16.

There are 2,100 patients in the Hampton General Hospitals at the present time, mostly colored. During the last 14 months there have been admitted into these hospitals 26,122 patients; returned to duty, 7,113; transferred to other hospitals, 8,827; died, 2,085; discharged, 2,972. The balance admitted are rebels and civilians. Dr. ELI MCCLELLAN has had charge of these hospitals for nearly three years. He has recently been relieved from his responsible duties here and ordered to Philadelphia. Dr. J. T. FRAUTZ has been ordered to take charge of the hospitals here. He has for some time been in charge of the Balfour Hospitals, (recently discontinued,) at Portsmouth, Va.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Over Five Millions and a Half Subscribed Yesterday—Nearly Four Thousand Individual Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 17.

JAY COOKE & Co. report the subscriptions to the Seven-thirty loan to-day at $5,663,500, including the following:

Fourth National Bank, New-York	$500,000
Second National Bank, Boston	200,000
Second National Bank, Norwich	200,000
First National Bank, Albany	100,000
First National Bank, Northampton	100,000
First National Bank, Portland	200,000
Broadway National Bank, New-York	200,000
First National Bank, Lowell, Mass	100,000
Second National Bank, Providence	215,000
First National Bank, Newark	250,000
Ninth National Bank, New-York	230,000
Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh	100,000
Merchants' National Bank, Boston	100,000
Commonwealth National Bank, New-York	100,000
Citizens Bank of Baltimore	100,000
Balwster, Sweat & Co., Boston	150,000
Shafer Bros., New-York	150,000
Henry Clewes & Co., New-York	150,000
M. Bolles & Co., Boston	50,000
Mauch Chunk, Pa., Bank	100,000
First National Bank, Mansfield	50,000
People's Bank, Pittsburgh	100,000
J. H. Sears, Port Royal, S. C.	70,000

The number of individual subscriptions for $50 and $100 was 2,963.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN AT FATHER POINT.

The Lord Chancellor's Valedictory Address.

HE IS SUCCEEDED BY LORD CRANWORTH.

Celebration of the Fourth of July at Paris.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FATHER POINT, Monday, July 17.

The steamship *North American*, which left Liverpool at 2:30 P. M. of the 6th, and Londonderry on the 7th, passed this point this evening for Quebec.

The Royal Mail steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 6th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

In the House of Lords on the 5th, the Lord Chancellor announced his resignation in an appropriate valedictory address. He stated that he had repeatedly expressed his desire to resign in consequence of the unjust charges which had been brought against him, but that Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues had dissuaded him from doing so. He would say nothing in regard to the vote of the House of Commons further than that he bowed to it, and hoped that in time a more favorable feeling would be entertained toward him. The address was marked by feeling and good taste, and was received with respect and sympathy by the House.

THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.

The political news is unimportant.

Lord CRANWORTH is the new Lord Chancellor.

THE ELECTIONS.

The new elections would probably take place on the 11th and 12th inst.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

SATTERTHWAITE'S circular, on the evening of the 5th, says: Business in American Securities has been active, though in amount scarcely up to the average of the past few weeks. Five-Twenties have ranged between 71 and 72½—any further advance being checked by the fact that they are relatively about six per cent. higher here than in New-York.

In Illinois and Erie transactions have been numerous, and there has been good buying of the former to secure the stock and cash dividends payable Aug. 16. The last price was 85¼ to 85¾—an advance of $2 on the week. Erie was steady at an advance of about a quarter dollar.

FRANCE.

A fête was given on the Fourth of July by Mr. BIGELOW, the American Minister at Paris. With the exception of M. DROUEN DE L'HUYS, and the Diplomatic Corps, and Messrs. CHASSELOUP, LAMBAT and DELAVALLETTO, who are married to American ladies, none but Americans were admitted.

Mr. BIGELOW delivered a speech, in which he stated the conciliatory ideas of the American Government. Dancing took place in a tent decorated with French and American flags.

SPAIN.

Madrid journals assert that Spain will shortly recognize the Kingdom of Italy, without prejudicing the interests of Catholicism.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money market, on the 5th, the demand for discount was moderate, and on the Stock Exchange there was an increased supply of money at from 2½ to 3 per cent. The tendency of the discount market was toward increased ease.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 7.

COTTON—The *Broker's Circular* reports the sales of the week at 31,500 bales, including 6,500 to speculators, and 7,000 to exporters. The market has been irregular and closed dully, with a still downward tendency, at a decline of ⅛d.@⅛d.

The authorized quotations are: Middling Uplands, 19½d.; Middling Orleans, 19½d. Middling Texas, 19½d. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 10,000 bales, the market being firmer under the *Scotia's* news, and ⅛d. @⅛d. higher, mainly on the fine qualities. The stock in port is estimated at 368,000 bales, of which 291000 are American.

Breadstuffs are dull, and prices tend downward.

Provisions are quiet, with a downward tendency, except Lard, which is firmer.

LONDON, Friday, July 7.

Consols for money, 90⅛@90⅜; United States Five-Twenties, 72.

Illinois Central Shares, 86@86½.

Erie Shares, 33@33½.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £300,000.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—JULY 7.

SUGAR in fair demand; refined quiet but firm. COFFEE—Limited business, but prices firm. TEA quiet and unchanged. RICE—further sales of white Bengal at full rates.

LONDON CORN MARKET, JULY 7.

WHEAT was quiet at Monday's rates. BARLEY and OATS 6d. cheaper.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The closing price of Consols for money was 90⅛@90¼; for account, 90⅛@90⅜.

LATER FROM HAYTI.

The Rebels Still Hold Cape Haytien.

BOSTON, Monday, July 17.

The bark *Springbok*, at this port, brings advices from Port-au-Prince to June 28.

Political affairs in the north were still unsettled. The rebels continued to hold Cape Haytien, and the government forces were making slow work in reducing that town.

The place had been declared in a state of siege, and all the foreign Consuls notified of that fact, but it was considered a difficult work on the part of the government to make it effective, owing to the want of suitable vessels.

The rebels were confined to Cape Haytien, the rest of the island being in a tranquil state.

War Against Hostile Indians.

FORT LARAMIE, Saturday, July 15.

Gen. CONNOR will start from here with the left column of the Powder River Indian Expedition within the next ten days. The right column, nearly 2,000 strong, is now well up the Louis Fork. The centre column will leave from the camp near this place and strike through the Black Hill country. Supply depots will be established on Powder River.

This expedition against hostile Indians, does not withdraw a soldier from the Overland Mail and Telegraph routes. On the contrary they will have additional troops stationed along them as rapidly as the troops arrive within the district. The traveling public, emigrants and others need not derive any apprehension for the safety of these routes.

The National Commercial College Convention.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 17.

In the sixth day of the National Commercial College Convention, at the election of officers for the ensuing year, S. S. PACKARD, Esq., of New-York, was elected President, and L. A. GRAY Treasurer, and President PACKARD delegate to the National Teachers' Association at Harrisburgh. Gov. OGLESBY addressed the convention in a stirring appeal on behalf of the returned soldiers, urging some suitable encouragement to them from these colleges, to prepare them for the business of life. At a special meeting this evening, Hon. D. V. BELL and Prof. MCCOY were the speakers. The convention closes with a grand banquet at Bryan Hall on Wednesday evening.

The Poughkeepsie Boat Race.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, July 17.

The excitement in regard to the great four-oared boat race, which takes place here to-morrow, runs high, and the city is filled with strangers. It is estimated that nearly, if not quite, five hundred thousand dollars is already staked on the result. The backers of the two boats and their families met at the Exchange Hotel to-night, and appointed the following judges: For the New-York boat, C. B. ELLIOTT and P. H. PICKETT; for the Poughkeepsie boat, WM. DEMING and ISAAC H. WOOD; referee, CHAS. GANSMAN. The race will take place between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

One Day Later by the City of Washington.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN PARLI[illegible]ENT.

Dispatch from Secretary Seward on Rebel Vessels-of-War.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN LONDON.

Full Account of the Dinner, Speeches and Letters.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th and Queenstown on the 6th of July, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Peruvian* reached Liverpool at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 5th.

The *City of London* and the *Glasgow* both arrived at Queenstown at 8:30 on the evening of the 4th.

The *Germania* arrived at Southampton early on the morning of the 5th July.

The steamship *Lafayette*, from New-York, arrived early July 5, at Brest, having picked up from three boats forty-five passengers from the American ship *William Nelson*, from Antwerp for New-York, with 480 passengers. The fate of the remainder was not known.

OUR TURIN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Festa of St. Giovanni—Protest Against the Negotiations with Rome—Condition of Affairs in Italy—Italian Sentiment on American Questions.

TURIN, Monday, June 26, 1865.

On Saturday, 24th ult., we had one of the most successful public meetings that has ever been held in Italy. It was the festa of St. Giovanni, the patron saint of Florence, and being a general holiday, all classes were at liberty to attend. The meeting was convened by the Republican Democratic Association for the purpose of protesting against the negotiations going on with Rome. President PICCINI and Vice-Presidents GHERARDI and MARIO took their seats at 12 P. M., the Theatre Goldoni being already crowded to excess. On the platform I noticed Count MARDINI, one of the true descendants of the Venetian Doge, now an exile from his country for conscience sake; PULSKY, the Hungarian; MASTO, the chief of the Carabinieri Gensuele of 1860; ODECINI, GARIBALDI, doctor of Montevideo, and many other celebrities. Letters and telegrams from the chief liberal associations of Italy were read; representatives of the cities of Romagna and Tuscany brought the adherence of their constituencies to the object of the meeting, while the students of Roloqua went so far as to say that "if the government continued its present course of iniquity, they would set to work at once on barricades." Count PIANCIANI, a Roman, then rose, and as a Roman, protested against all negotiations with Rome, since the Roman See ever was still is, and ever will be the enemy of Italian liberty, unity, and independence. He was liberal in his denunciations of the government for the course pursued since its promonte, affirmed that the Convention of the 15th September violated the terms of the plebescito, and that the cry of the Italian public ought to be: "War for Venice! No compromise with Rome!" So enthusiastic was the audience that more than once the orator had to suspend his speech. He was succeeded by Prof. BUETTO GIANNIZZO, a representative of various Sicilian cities, who surpassed PIANCIANI both in the substance and form of his discourse. "We knew that there was little to hope from a government of thieves, a government of corruptors, a government of hypocrites, but for the acts of a government of sacristans we were not prepared." "No! no! down with the government of priests," echoed through the theatre. The orator then proposed agitation for the abolition of the first article of the constitution; ("the Catholic religion is the religion of the State,") the convention of a popular assembly under the presidency of GARIBALDI; the recall of MAZZINI from exile—a public declaration that the Papacy is dead in Italy. DEGUBERUATES, an ex-Professor of the Royal University, who resigned his post on account of his principles, told the audience that they ought to be glad that the government had unmasked itself by the pending negotiations, since now the world must be convinced that, as the people were determined to go to Rome, they could only do so by revolutionary means. After various other speeches, one of the Vice Presidents put the following resolution to the audience:

"Considering that the Italian right is anterior and superior to the plebescito which was abrogated by the convention of the 15th September; considering that the sovereignty of the people is everlasting and imprescriptible; considering that the Papacy, as a religious power, is the negation of thought and progress, and, as a political power, is the negation of the national independence, the public meeting held in Florence, in the name of Italian right, popular sovereignty, civilization and national independence, declares all who treat with the Roman Church to be traitors to their country, and trusts that the Italians will take back into their own hands the exercise of their sovereignty."

This resolution was voted unanimously; every individual in that dense, crowded theatre, holding up his hand. Then rose a voice from the audience, "Ladies and gentlemen, you see that this resolution has passed unanimously, now if any one disapprove, let him hold up his hand or speak, so that there be no misunderstanding afterwards." No one spoke a word and the meeting dispersed amid cries of "*Vive* GARIBALDI! *Vive* MAZZINI! *O Rome, O Morte.*"

Strange to say that the *sbirri*, or police spies, who, as often as not, break up these meetings, dare not interfere, so general and extraordinary was the enthusiasm; but in the evening the *Diritto*, the *Tenzero* and the *Trovrine*, who gave more or less lengthy reports, were all seized, as even the *Gazette di Fienze*, which only gave the latter part of the resolution. The moderate organs either ignored the fact of the meeting or said that the hall was empty, orators uncheered and no applause. Such conduct as this does not tend to strengthen the hands of the present cabinet already divided against itself. To-day the Stefani agency gives us the following telegram. "The Italian government has so materially modified the propositions of the Holy See as to render any agreement in the question of the Bishops impossible. Commendatore VEGEZZI and MAURIZIO were on Friday admitted by the Pope to a final interview." If this good news be true news, it means that the Italian government, warned by the menacing attitude of the Italian populations that on whatever subject it may yield, in the Roman question it will bear of no compromise—has receeded from its original concessions or adopted the Pope's own formula of *non possimus*. It is not only the populace (the *plebe* as the moderate journals call the people) who avail themselves of every pretext to protest against the conciliatory measures used of late toward the clerical faction in Italy; only last week the entire corporation of Bergamo sent in their resignation because, despite that direct and formal prohibition the Prefect (or governor of the city named by the central government) had permitted the monks of St. Giorgio to parade in solemn procession round the city.

The frequent appeals from various cities for the closing of certain schools where immorality alone is taught, also keep the government on the alert. The latest rumors is that LAUYA, the Minister of the Interior, resigns because his colleagues will not consent to make certain concessions to the Holy Pontiff which he deemed expedient. I have just seen a person usually well informed on these matters, and he says that peremptory orders were sent to VEGAZZI to break of all negotiations, and that this order was the cause of the sudden rupture. I do not think even LAUYA'S resignation can save the Cabinet. To have attempted reconciliation with Rome was bad enough; to have failed far worse. *Pasquino* (our *Punch*) has some capital caricatures on the "true seat of the Italian Government." The first represents the stations of Florence and Turin, with the Ministers of Finance, Public Works, &c., rushing in and out: "Seeing that our Ministers are forever traveling, why not establish the capital on the railroad?" "Great economy in coal would result from burning petitions." "The Minister of Finance would not be molested by State creditors." "The Ministers, VACCO (a cow) and TORELLI (a bull) would find themselves among their fellow-creatures, (in the oxen wagons,) &c." Certain it is that whenever a private individual, or even a public body, wants to see a minister, the invariable answer is, "His Excellency is at Sami." As for the King he is supposed to reside at Pitte palace—but he is never to be seen there, except on State occasions, or very early in the morning. His residence is at Paria, a palace some two miles and a half from Florence—the home of LA ROSINA, the lady now believed to be the King's wife. During CAVANEL'S lifetime, the King insisted on marrying her; but said the ministers, "She is not even faithful to Your Majesty." "The proofs," cried the King, "the proofs!" "You shall have them within a month, Your Majesty," on which the King went back to the Contessa of Montefiore, for such is the title of the expectant, and said: "Now ROSINA, mind that for the next month you are on your best behavior. The Cavour will find you out, and then its all up with us." RICASALI'S aversion to this lady was the real cause of his downfall. How matters stand between her ladyship and the King is not easy to ascertain. Certain it is, that he dines with her daily at noon, and always sleeps at her palace. Yesterday he was present at the conclusion of the national shooting match, which has lasted here eight days. None of the Italians have come up to the Swiss marksmen. VLIGIUY, a Swiss, winning 187 banners, and KLAUS, a Swiss, 135, while no Italian came nearer than 125. I see that the first prize on the last day was won by GIUSEPPE BERNASCONI, parish priest, of Como.

The tidings from Alexandria, in Egypt, make the public very uneasy; indeed, the fear of the plague seems the only thing that takes off public attention from the Roman business. The official papers say that though many cases of *cholerina* have occurred, only ten cases of real cholera have been verified, and that in no case can the Asiatic morbus be proved, but private letters affirm that the real plague is rife, and that the inhabitants are escaping *en masse*. Now nearly all the vessels from Alexandria touch at Italian ports. As yet only eight days' quarantine has been ordered. Two passengers by the steamer *Said* have died in the Lazzaretto of Merrino, and in many of the other ports of Italy, either the Lazzarettos have been converted into barracks, or the barracks have been built quite near them. Italy was so frightfully ravaged by the Asiatic morbus some thirty years since, and the cholera of 1855 left such memory in the minds of men, that I expect the very first cases of cholera will produce a general panic. Let us hope that proper care on the part of the authorities will prevent this catastrophe. The harvest just being gathered in is unusually abundant; the silk worm disease seems nearly extinct; the vines are already groaning under their burden, and the olive trees are laden, so that material things are all trying to rejoice the heart of man. They are indeed needed, for the taxes are grievous, and living in Florence costs as much as living in New-York.

You will, I suppose, have seen the ridiculous proposal made by a liliputian newspaper of Turin, called the *Count Cavour*, to the effect that the Italian press shall send an address to the President of the United States, urging him to grant un indiscriminate amnesty to all the rebels. Fortunately for the dignity of the Italian press, no paper of note has alluded to the proposition, which is only worthy of the party which maintained the rights of the South as long as there was any chance of success, and whose only excuse lies in its utter ignorance of the Constitution, laws and Government of the United States. Right-thinking Italians say, "after the conduct of this four years' war, it would be most presumptuous for any nation under Heaven to dictate, or even to advise the Americans what to do with their rebels. They will consult the interests of the whole nation, not only in the present, but for the future, and act accordingly. They are too powerful to be vindictive, and too wise to be weak."

The Mexican question still occupies the public mind. All the papers have published the *Herald's* version of the Monroe doctrine, and the belief that you will soon put it into practice increases. From what I see of the American papers, it occupied you much less than it does us, and I cannot but fancy that your indifference arises from the conviction that the question is one that will bring about its own solution. Reports that must be exaggerated reach us of the treatment of colored people by the "conquerors of the South," while the partisans of the rebels say "Now we shall see if the North be in earnest; if this war is not altogether a humbug and a sham they will place the negro on an equal footing with the white population; allow him to vote," &c., &c. "What," I asked of one gentleman; "is it nothing to have freed him? Nothing to have made him his own master? Would you really wish to see 4,000,000 of men who have been enslaved from generation to generation take immediate part in the government of the nation? At least, you would only admit the taxpayers—those who can read and write—to the polls?" This question rather nettled him, as he disapproved of the extension of the franchise in Italy, on account of the "ignorance of the people," but he only said, "If the North didn't mean to place them on an equality with themselves, they ought to have left them to the South to govern! They knew how to do it."

AMERICAN TOPICS.

INSURGENT VESSELS-OF-WAR.

DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY SEWARD TO SIR F. BRUCE.

On the 4th inst., Earl RUSSELL laid before Parliament the following dispatch from Secretary SEWARD to Sir F. BRUCE, in respect to insurgent vessels-of-war:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 19, 1865.

SIR: Due consideration has been given to a dispatch which Earl RUSSELL addressed to you on the 2d of June inst., and of which, on the 14th inst., you were so kind as to leave a copy at this department. The President is gratified by the information which that paper contains, to the effect that Her Majesty's Government have determined to consider the war which has lately prevailed between the United States and the insurgents of this country to have ceased *de facto*, and that Her Majesty's Government now recognize the reestablishment of peace within the whole territory of which the United States were in undisturbed possession at the beginning of the civil war.

The President is also gratified to learn from Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch that her Majesty's Government will forthwith send to her Majesty's authorities in all ports, harbors, and waters belonging to her Majesty, whether within the United Kingdom or beyond the seas, orders henceforth to refuse admission into any such ports, harbors and waters of any vessel of war carrying the insurgent flag, and to require any insurgent vessels of war, which after the time that the orders may be received by her Majesty's authorities may have already entered such ports, and which having complied with the previous proclamations of the British Government, may be actually within such ports, harbors and waters, forthwith to depart from the same.

It is with regret, however, that I have to inform you that Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch is accompanied by some reservations and explanations which are deemed unacceptable by the Government of the United States. It is hardly necessary to say that the United States does not admit what they have heretofore constantly controverted, that the original concession of belligerent privileges to the rebels by Great Britain was either necessary or just, or sanctioned by the law of nations.

The correspondence which took place between this government and that of her Majesty at an early stage of the insurrection shows that the United States deemed the formation of a mutual engagement by Great Britain with France, that those two powers would act in concert in regard to the said insurrection, to be an unfriendly proceeding, and that the United States therefore declined to receive from either of those powers any communication which avowed the existence of such an arrangement. I have therefore now to regret that Earl RUSSELL has thought it necessary to inform this government that Her Majesty's government have found it expedient to consult with the government of France upon the question whether Her Majesty's government will now recognise the restoration of peace in the United States.

It is a further source of regret that Her Majesty's Government avow that they will still continue to consider that any United States cruiser, which shall hereafter be lying in a British port, harbor, or waters, shall be detained twenty-four hours, so as to afford an opportunity for an insurgent vessel, then actually being within the said port, harbor, or waters, to gain the advantage of the same time for her departure from the same port, harbor, or waters.

It is further source of regret that Her Majesty's Government have deemed it proper to make the additional reservation in favor of insurgent vessels of war, that for the period of a whole month, which shall elapse after the new orders now to be issued by Her Majesty's Government shall have been received by the said authorities, any insurgent vessel which may enter any port, harbor or waters of Her Majesty's dominions, and which may desire to divest itself of its warlike character and to assume the flag of any nation recognized by Her Majesty's Government with which Her Majesty is at peace, will be allowed to do so; and further, that such vessels, after disarming, will be permitted to remain in such port, harbor or waters without an insurgent flag, although the twenty-four hours' rule will not be applicable to the cases of such vessels. Far from being able to admit the legality or justice of the instructions thus made, it is my duty to inform your excellency that, in the first place, the United States cannot assent to an abridgement of reciprocal hospitalities between the public vessels of the United States and those of Great Britain. So long as Her Majesty's Government shall insist upon enforcing the twenty-four-hours' rule before mentioned, of which the United States have so long and, as they think, so justly complained, the United States must apply the same rule to public vessels of Great Britain.

Again, it is my duty further to state that the United States cannot admit, and, on the contrary, they controvert and protest against, the decision of the British Government, which would allow vessels-of-war of insurgents or pirates to enter or leave British ports, whether for disarmament or otherwise, or for assuming a foreign flag or otherwise. As to all insurgent or piratical vessels found in ports, harbors or waters of British dominions, whether they entered into such ports, harbors or waters before or after any new orders of Her Majesty's Government may be received by any authority of Her Majesty's Government established there, this government maintains and insists that such vessels are forfeited to and ought to be delivered to the United States, upon reasonable application in such cases made, and that if captured at sea, under whatsoever flag, by a naval force of the United States, such capture will be lawful.

Notwithstanding, however, the exceptions and reservations which have been made by Her Majesty's Government, and which have been herein considered, the United States accept with pleasure the declaration by which Her Majesty's Government have withdrawn their former concession of a belligerent character to the insurgents, and this government further freely admits that the normal relations between the two countries being practically restored to the condition in which they stood before the civil war, the right to search British vessels has come to an end by an arrangement satisfactory in every material respect between the two nations.

It will be a source of satisfaction to this government to know that Her Majesty's Government have considered the views herein presented in a spirit favorable to the establishment of a lasting and intimate friendship between the two nations.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE SPIRIT OF MR. SEWARD'S DISPATCH.

From the London Star, July 5.

From documents which have just been laid before Parliament, in continuation of the correspondence that has from time to time been presented regarding American affairs, we are glad to observe that Mr. SEWARD is once more at work with all his usual vigor. A letter to Sir F. BRUCE, dated June 19, bears intrinsic evidence of being a communication from Mr. SEWARD in more than a nominal sense. It is the old tone; firm, uncompromising, disputative—shall we add, and prolix?—but concluding with the utterance of a hope, which we are satisfied is also the genuine expression of the sentiments of that statesman, that the views which he has presented may be received by Her Majesty's Government "in a spirit favorable to the establishment of a lasting and intimate friendship between the nations." Mr. SEWARD does not regard the dispatch of Earl RUSSELL, in which he announced the determination of the Government to treat the war as ended, as entirely favorable. He has several exceptions and protests to make before he arrives at the satisfactory conclusion which we have quoted. Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch to Sir F. BRUCE, stated that Her Majesty's Government, had, after communication with the government of the Emperor of the French, determined to consider the war to have ceased *de facto*. Mr. SEWARD reminds Sir F. BRUCE, in his reply, that the United States regarded it as an unfriendly act when England, in concert with France, granted belligerent rights to the rebels, and he now regrets that Earl RUSSELL thought it necessary to inform his government that he had deemed it expedient to consult with the Government of France upon the recognition of the restoration of peace. Mr. SEWARD further regrets that Her Majesty's Government had determined to continue in force for the last time the twenty-four hours' restriction upon United States vessels leaving in pursuit of any Confederate vessel-of-war which may have taken refuge in any British port. The question is not a practical one, and it might with great propriety have been omitted from Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch, both on this ground and because the twenty-four hours' restriction is a war regulation imposed on belligerents, and its continuation even in theory was inconsistent with the professed object of the dispatch, to withdraw belligerent rights from the Confederates. Mr. SEWARD, on the other hand, makes much more of the restriction than is at all necessary; and his observation that so long as we continue to exercise it the United States must do the same, is scarcely applicable to existing circumstances, as there are no belligerent vessels in pursuit of which English cruisers can desire to leave American ports.

The American Secretary of State has yet another grievance. He cannot admit but, on the contrary, controverts and protests against the decision of government to permit Confederate cruisers to be dismantled and to assume the flag of any other nation in British ports. The Secretary insists that such vessels are forfeited to the United States, and ought to be delivered up on application; and he moreover gives notice that the United States consider it lawful to capture such vessels, under whatever flag they may sail. This question is also exceedingly unlikely to prove a practical one, and we think it a pity that the representatives of two great countries should be discussing abstract theses belonging to the domain of international law. It was not at all necessary for Earl RUSSELL to lay down elaborate rules about the treatment of Confederate vessels entering our ports for the purpose of being dismantled, nor was it necessary for Mr. SEWARD to be so very emphatic in his protest. A precedent had already been established in the case of the *Georgia*, which saved the necessity of all correspondence. In the course of the war the *Georgia*, finding the trade of destruction on the high seas an unprofitable one, entered the port of Liverpool, and was permitted to remain there unmolested by the government. She hauled down her Confederate colors, was transformed into a merchantman, and assumed the British flag. Having sailed on a voyage she was seized by an American cruiser off Lisbon, and carried off as a prize. The rule of international law was admitted by us that a belligerent vessel of war could not be thus transformed in port into a peaceful merchantman, and be safe from capture because she had chosen to sail under a neutral flag. The same rule would apply to Confederate cruisers now entering British ports. They might dismantle and change their flag, but they must continue subject to capture, and we should not attempt to protect them. All this vigorous correspondence might therefore have been avoided—a result all the more to be desired, since there exist in both countries parties who make it their business to magnify trifling divergencies of opinion between the two governments into incipient causes of war. When the Minister of a foreign Power does not consider it his duty to accept meekly and without comment the dispatches of Earl RUSSELL, it is supposed the nation is on the point of rushing to arms. So long as such a disposition to distort the actual sentiments of foreign Powers exist, it would be better to restrict the communications of government to matters of actual necessity, in place of getting up an animated correspondence about theoretical questions, and recording protests where there is no practical conclusion to protest against.

THE FOURTH IN LONDON.

THE DINNER, LETTER AND SPEECHES.

From the London Star, July 5.

Yesterday, the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence was celebrated by a dinner at Willis' rooms. There were upward of 200 ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion. Around the hall was hung a drapery containing the names of the various States of the American Union, and from the roof hung the national flags of America and England. The chair was occupied by Hon. FREEMAN H. MORSE, United States Consul at London. Among those present were—Mr. Benjamin Moran, Secretary of the United States Legation, London; Mr. T. H. Dudley, United States Consul, Liverpool; Mr. Z. Eastman, United States Consul, Bristol; Mr. W. E. Phelps, United States Consul, St. Petersburgh; Mr. T. B. Potter, M. P., Prof. Goldwin Smith, Prof. J. E. Cairnes, Prof. Day, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Mr. W. Evans, Col. Lloyd Aspinwall, Lieut.-Col. Audeuréd, United States Army; Mr. Lewis Audeuréd, Sir John Murray, Bart., Col. John B. Murray, Mr. J. Munn, United States Deputy Consul; Mr. W. S. Klodgett, Mr. C. T. Livemore, Dr. Ballard, Mr. D. H. Browne, Mr. C. R. Schaller, Mr. C. F. Dennett, Mr. E. Dison, Capt. Locker, Mr. G. H. Parker, &c.

The company having partaken of a sumptuous dinner, Mr. CYRUS FIELD then read the following letters of apology from Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. C. F. ADAMS, the American Minister:

JUNE 27, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I am leaving town this week, and my engagements will not allow me to return for the 4th July, or I should have gladly accepted your invitation to the great anniversary dinner.

You call it the eighty-ninth anniversary, and so it is in reference to political independence and freedom from the rule of the English monarchy; but it is, or will be, the first 4th of July on which you can proclaim yourselves free from a much worse bondage than any which England has inflicted upon any of her colonies and dependencies.

Your continent is free from slavery, and from the evil working of that institution upon your whole political system. I congratulate you upon this new and greater freedom with all my heart.

Tell your committee that I am grateful to them for their kind remembrance of me, and that I much regret that I cannot be with them on the coming 4th. Yours very truly, JOHN BRIGHT.

C. R. SCHALLER, Esq., No. 25 Manchester-square.

5, UPPER PORTLAND-PLACE, June 28, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I had hoped to have the pleasure of receiving such of the Americans as might happen to be in London on the evening of the 4th of July at my house. But this has been cut off by the loss of a near relative of the family, which has just taken place at Paris. The same cause must of course prevent my taking part in your proposed festivity. I shall, however, be with you in spirit when you indulge in the exultation so natural and so proper on the restoration of the whole country to the full recognition of its old and glorious national emblem on its great anniversary. I am your obedient servant,

C. F. ADAMS.

Letters were also read from the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL, Rev. NEWMAN HALL, Mr. J. S. MILL, and a number of other gentlemen.

The chairman rose, and proceeded to give the first toast and sentiment of the evening. He said: We are met here to-day, my friends, to commemorate the eighty-ninth anniversary of American independence—a day not only memorable and remarkable in American history, but memorable and ever to be remembered in the history of liberty. For it is the first time that we see a great nation standing forward in the face of the whole civilized world and proclaiming before all mankind the great doctrine of the freedom of man; that he is entitled to the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that governments are made not for the governors, but for the welfare of the governed. [Cheers.] We see the constitution and laws of our country all based upon the principles of that immortal declaration. It is true, my friends, that liberty is not the result of a single declaration or of the efforts of a single generation of men. All good influences, all good acts, from the beginning of time to the present year, have helped to contribute to this great result. Good men in all ages have died for it—have gone to the block and scaffold for liberty; but never before have you found, so far as my investigation goes, a whole nation that has built its institutions upon the great and inalienable rights of man. [Cheers.] We have peculiar pleasure, 3,000 miles from our home, while our own countrymen in our dear native land are today commemorating this great day, after four years of intestine war, in coming together on the Fourth of July to celebrate the day that gave birth to our country, to celebrate restored Union—[cheers]—and slavery overwhelmed. [Renewed cheers.] We have tried the strength of our institutions, and they have been found equal to the occasion. We find that the glorious banner which for the last four years has been sometimes trailed in the dust, but which our heroes have upborne through every battle-field, now floats triumphant throughout a restored Union, and the limits of the great country which we love. Americans can now stand up in the face of the civilized world, and celebrate American independence with more courage than they ever did before. There was a time when the cheek of an American might be tingled with a blush when that glorious land of ours was free but in name; now she is free indeed, and slavery is abolished, and that glorious declaration speaks the truth. [Cheers.] I beg to give you "The Day we Celebrate. The Declaration of Independence proclaimed by our patriotic fathers on the 4th of July, 1776. Its principles of self-government have been tested by the trials of both peace and war, and have made America great, prosperous and free. May her sons ever maintain them unimpaired!"

Prof. CAIRNES responded in suitable terms to the toast.

The Chairman next gave, "The President of the United States. Called upon unexpectedly to great and arduous duties—we have full faith in his patriotism and confidence that he will prove equal to every emergency." And coupled with it Mr. T. P. POTTER, M. P., the successor and friend of COBDEN, [cheers,] who had been their warm friend since the beginning of their struggle.

Mr. T. B. POTTER, M. P., who was received with loud cheers, responded to the toast. He congratulated America, he congratulated England, he congratulated Europe and the whole of the world on the termination of the war which had ravaged the United States on the basis of union and emancipation. [Cheers.] From the moment they received the intelligence of the death of Mr. LINCOLN, they had full confidence in the ability and power of the man who had been selected by the American people to fill the second office in the government of their great country. [Hear, hear.] We looked upon England and America, not as two separate nations, but as two branches of the same family. They had the same institutions as the basis of their government, and before them lay the same glorious destiny of spreading civil and religious liberty wherever the English language was spoken. [Cheers.] He did not believe that there could be any cause which would involve these two peoples in war, and that no difference could arise between them which could not be met in a spirit of conciliation and settled without the bloody abitrament of the sword. [Hear.] There were in this country those who had a horror of democratic institutions, but within the last few years they had received a check from the intelligence and from the true and generous instincts of the unrepresented working classes. [Cheers.] In wishing success to the American republic he did not forget that he was an Englishman, and, in giving his best aspirations and hopes for America, he believed that at the same time he was hoping the best for his own country. Whatever touched the interest of America would soon touch the interest of England. What would touch the freedom of America would soon react on the freedom of England. [Cheers.] He felt proud of this opportunity of expressing his hearty sympathy with the Americans in their recent struggle, and of wishing them God speed through the difficulties which still remained before them. [Cheers.]

The chairman then gave "The Queen, first in the affections of her people, and equally respected by all true Americans." The toast was drank with great cordiality.

The Chairman next proposed, "WASHINGTON, the Father of our Country." The toast was drank in silence.

The Chairman gave "ABRAHAM LINCOLN, patriot, statesman and martyr," which was also drank in deep silence, the band playing solemn and appropriate music.

The Chairman proposed—"Our Fallen Heroes, embalmed in the memory of the country they died to preserve."

Prof. DAY, of Cincinnati, responded to the sentiment.

The Chairman next gave—"The Union, established by the wisdom of our forefathers. In its perpetuity consists our strength and prosperity as a nation."

Mr. BENJAMIN MORGAN, Secretary to the United States Legation, made an eloquent and appropriate reply to this toast. He concluded as follows:

If ever a nation had cause for signal gratitude to the Almighty for triumphs over perils and for brightening prospects, we are that nation. [Cheers.] True, we have had our trials, and they have been of no ordinary kind. I need but name the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN to send a shudder through every American heart. And may we not, on a public occasion like this, offer our condolence to the great statesman who suffered at the same time, news of whose last sad affliction reached us only yesterday? His manly devotion to his country in her terrible trial, and unfaltering faith in her success, has been to us a tower of strength. May not the nation without intrusion share in his grief? [Cheers.] While observing the Fourth of July in England, we should not forget to pay a tribute to the memory of RICHARD COBDEN, whose disinterested efforts in the cause of the Union should ever be borne in grateful remembrance by every friend of human freedom. We all revere the name of WASHINGTON. The preservation of the Union was with a ruling principle. In his letter to Congress transmitting the constitution, he declared the Union to be "the great interest of every true American;" and in a note to JOHN JAY, he said he did not conceive "we can exist long as a nation without lodging somewhere a power which will pervade the Union in as energetic a manner as the authority of the State governments extends over the several States." The great struggle through which the nation has passed has confirmed these views, and the people have decided that we have a nation. The old flag floats undimmed and untorn over the Union. For the first time in the past four years, our countrymen throughout the length and breadth of the republic are observing the day. They, with us, are giving expression to the sentiment of your committee, "The Union—established, by the wisdom of our fathers, in its perpetuity—consists our strength and prosperity as a nation."

The Chairman gave "The Military and Naval Forces of the United States. The nation will ever hold its defenders in grateful remembrance."

Lieut.-Col. AUDEURED, (one of the officers of SHERMAN'S staff,) at the call of the Chairman, responded to the toast in the briefest manner.

The Chairman proposed "Peace.—We hail its return, with slavery destroyed and the Union preserved."

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH responded to the sentiment. He said that as a student he had little to do with war; and had this war been really as it was called, a war for empire, he could not have followed it with his sympathy. He wished neither England nor America to make war for empire. But this was a war for a great moral cause—for the hope of humanity. [Cheers.] It had effected the greatest deliverance ever wrought for man by war; and, therefore, he held it not wrong in a lover of peace to rejoice with all his heart in this victory. [Cheers.] They might now hope that the last blood had been shed. Slavery was the sole cause of this disruption, and now in the hour of decisive victory, one might remind them without offence, that for the existence of slavery in the United States all were to blame. [Hear, hear.] The peace before this war was the peace of moral death—the submission of a great, free, and Christian nation to an ignominious and corrupt yoke. That yoke had now been broken, and the peace that was now established would be a peace indeed—a peace founded on the everlasting rock of justice. This struggle had added many an inch to the moral stature of their nation. It had given them noble and heroic types of character, and in Gen. GRANT they had a hero, if ever one stood in history. [Cheers.] He believed the millions in this country who had followed with interest the varying features of the struggle, now wished them all the blessings which peace could bring. [Cheers.]

The Chairman next gave "England and America, about to be united by a new tie. May the spirit of peace and good will ever govern the intercourse between the two countries."

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, in responding, said that the new tie to which allusion was made would, within one month from this date, be speaking for itself. He earnestly hoped, as he was sure every loyal Englishman and American hoped, that it would promote the peace, happiness and prosperity of both England and America. [Cheers.]

Mr. W. EVANS, the President of the Emancipation Society, also responded to the toast. He alluded to the kind and generous welcome which Englishmen always received in America, and hoped that Americans visiting this country met the same cordial reception. He had taken a somewhat prominent part in arousing his countrymen to a knowledge of the true nature of the conflict which had now been concluded, and he congratulated them that the rebellion had been put down and the Union restored. The work of reconstruction would be a work of great difficulty and of great anxiety, and he hoped that they would not mar their wonderful success by doing anything which would interfere with the great object of establishing equal laws and rights for all people, irrespective of color. [Cheers.] A young nobleman, the heir to an income of £2,000 a day, had recently, in his election address, alluded to what he called "Americanizing" their institutions; but he (Mr. EVANS) would like to see these institutions Americanized with respect to education and some other points. [Cheers.] He most cordially reciprocated the sentiment of the toast.

"The Press" and "The Ladies" were then given, and the meeting separated.

Several pieces of music, American melodies naturally forming this portion of the celebration, were sung with great taste, by a party under the direction of Mr. RANSFORD. Mrs. HOWARD PAUL sang in her usual style the "Star-Spangled Banner."

FETE AT CREMORNE.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence, Mr. E. T. SMITH gave special entertainments to celebrate the restoration of peace in the United States. The fireworks temple displayed the especial device: "Peace on earth and good-will toward men," between the magnificent illumination of perforated pillars. The performances of HUGHES' equestrian and gymnastic troupe was exceedingly good. The feats of *Ducrow*, a wonderfully-trained horse, were truly marvelous, and showed what docility and skill is possessed by such an animal. A very interesting performance, also, was the Lancers' Quadrille, danced on horseback by four couples in lancer uniforms. It is needless to do more than mention the feats of magic, the ballet, the ghost effect, or the wonderful Fire King, who coolly promenades in a hot oven; but we must give a line or two to the sea bear, a most interesting and beautiful animal brought from Cape Horn. He is a seal of a dark brown or dun color, with a head and shoulders of a beautiful gray. His coat is of a silky softness, and his performances are most amusing. One peculiarity of the animal is that he understands French, which may be accounted for from the fact that his keeper is a fine specimen of a Gallic salt, who converses with him in his own language, to which the creature responds by a sort of roar. His affection for his keeper is most evident, and an inspection of the pair will well repay the trouble of a journey to these gardens, where abundant additional amusement is afforded to the visitor. On Wednesday next the Hippodrome and races in the Ashburnham grounds, so successful last year, will again commence.

A NEW CHAPTER IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

From the London Times, July 5.

The birthday of American Independence was duly celebrated yesterday, and never since the 4th of July, 1776, has that famous anniversary been ushered in by events so gratifying to national pride. During the last four years the most sanguine of American patriots must have welcomed its recurrence with mingled feelings. However robust his faith in the destiny of his country, he could not shut his eyes to the evidences of actual disruption and possible dissolution. The foundations laid by WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN and JEFFERSON had been violently displaced, and no one could predict with confidence that they could ever be restored to their original position. No wise man would even now commit himself to such a prediction, but experience has abundantly proved the extraordinary strength of the fabric. So far, those who believed in the native vitality of the great Federal Republic have a right to exult, but we venture to think that one or two speakers at Willis' Rooms, last night, somewhat misstated the nature of their victory. It is not Democracy that has vanquished Aristocracy, but Federalism that has triumphed over State sovereignty, and established the subordination of all other constitutional rights to those of the central power. The result must be the reconstruction of the American Union, and it is difficult to believe that any future secession can be more formidable than that organized by JEFFERSON DAVIS. The Federal tie will probably be strengthened, and the American people may gradually become one and indivisible, but it remains to be shown whether that unity can be reconciled in practice with the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence.

The subjugation of the South, however, is as much a *fait accompli* as the Declaration of Independence itself, and a new chapter has thereby been opened in the history of the United States. Henceforward other battles, sieges and capitulations, will take the place of Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Yorktown. CORNWALLIS and BURGOYNE will be dwarfed by JACKSON and LEE, and it will not surprise us if LINCOLN occupies a pedestal of equal height with that of WASHINGTON. If, indeed, the importance of occurrences be determined by their scale, the War of Independence hardly admits of comparison with that which has just terminated. The forces collected on either side, the distances traversed, the lists of killed and wounded, and the ruin wrought in the former, are as nothing by the side of the records of the late civil war. The tales of outrage and havoc inflicted by the British troops, which have horrified three generations of Americans, are already being superseded by more recent and vivid memories, and the heroic age of America will soon be transferred from the eighteenth to the nineteenth century. For years to come novelists will lay their plots in this revolutionary period, and orators will draw their most exciting materials from the same source. Nor can it be denied that the issues at stake were in proportion to the magnitude and desperation of the contest. Whether or not there should be a balance of power on the North American Continent, and whether slavery should be accepted by modern civilization, were questions inevitably involved in it, though thrust out of sight by more obtrusive motives. Upon these questions, and upon the further question whether the sudden abolition of slavery was to be desired for the sake of the negroes themselves, opinions may still differ, but that the settlement of them will be the effect, if it was not the object, of the war, admits of no reasonable doubt. If the French Revolution, with all its manifold influences on society, was the indirect consequence of American Independence, no one can say what changes may hereafter be traced back to the crisis now in course of development.

THE CELEBRATION IN PARIS.

LAUGHABLE DISPLAY OF ANGLO-REBEL SPITE.

Paris Correspondence of the London Herald.

It is by no means an unwelcome fact, under such circumstances, to know that the relations between France and America are anything but cordial. I have already acquainted you with the Yankee project for a Fourth of July celebration to-morrow in the Bois de Boulogne, at the Pré Catelan. It is to be strictly "national"—but the reason of the exclusion of foreigners is not as some people supposed, the very *natural reluctance of educated Americans to allow foreigners so fastidious in their tastes as the French are to witness their saturnalia.* It appears that the government refused to allow the meeting to take place *if any French radicals were allowed to indulge in oratory*—and this condition the American representative here had to submit to. The ceremony, I believe, has only one precedent. *The Dyaks in Borneo, after a successful war, have a feast, at which several of their enemies are devoured.* On this occasion Chevet supplies the meal, but it takes place in the midst of a wood, an appropriate "*location*" *for the display of savage exultation over a prostrate foe.*

GENERAL TOPICS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

The British Parliament was prorogued to-day, and dissolution immediately followed.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Queen's speech was delivered by commission. It rejoices at the termination of the civil war in America, and trusts that the evil caused by the long conflict may be repaired and prosperity restored in the States which have suffered from the contest. She regrets that the confederation scheme in British America was not carried out, believing that it would give the provinces additional strength and lead to many improvements. She expresses gratification at the assurances of devoted loyalty from the provinces.

TRIAL OF DR. PRITCHARD.

The trial of Dr. PRITCHARD, on the charge of having poisoned his wife, was progressing at Glasgow, and from the notoriety the case has attained great interest was evinced in the proceedings.

BALLOON ACCIDENT.

A startling balloon accident had happened in Ireland. Mr. COSWELL'S balloon, after having ascended from Belfast with ten people in the car, effected a perilous descent, owing to the valve at the top not acting properly. Eight of the aeronauts succeeded in getting out, (some of them seriously injured,) when the balloon again ascended with two gentlemen still in the car, and nothing had since been heard of it.

THE CASE OF LORD WESTBURY.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 4.

In the House of Commons the conduct of Lord WESTBURY was the engrossing subject of the night. For the last week or two the government have had the greatest difficulty in collecting forty members to make a quorum, and in keeping them together for a few hours, in order to finish the public business for the session. But last night the attendance fell short only of that on such great occasions as the budget night. On Saturday, and Sunday, and yesterday, the post, the telegraph, every means of communication and every kind of influence were used to bring members to town, and the result was a House between three and four hundred strong. The "whips" on both sides were watching anxiously in the lobby to see what was the effects of their missives, and to jot down in their mysterious little notebooks the votes upon which they could count and those which they had to dread. The great uncertainty was as to the total number who could be got to vote, and every member who showed himself was carefully recorded by both sides. In the early part of the evening the government professed to expect a sure majority for the Lord Advocate's amendment—thirty at the least; but the Opposition were also confident of success. Mr. BOUVERIE'S amendment took both parties by surprise. The Ministerialists received the notice of it in puzzled silence, while the Conservatives, suspecting a trick, were moved to mocking laughter. It was not till Mr. BOUVERIE had spoken that the real import of his amendment was clearly made out. The House was very full from about 5 to 8, and then began to have rather an empty aspect till, the pairing being over at 11, members began to flock back from dinner. The seats allotted to peers at the bar were all occupied—the Prince of WALES remaining for some time; and the Ambassadors' gallery was also filled, Mr. ADAMS and other diplomatists evincing much interest in the proceedings. Three Japanese visitors, noblemen who are said to have renounced their country, and who at least have renounced their native dress and pig-tails, and wear ordinary English clothes, were also present. The strangers' gallery was packed as full as it would hold, and up to the end of the debate there was a *queue* of persons with orders waiting in the statue corridor in the hope of obtaining admission. Behind the bronze rails of their narrow cage the ladies were content to be imprisoned, in a squeeze as bad as the crush room of the opera on a great night, for the sake of gratifying their curiosity in one of those cases of personal scandal which always have such a fascination for them. When the division was over, and the ladies came thronging out of their gallery in opera-cloaks and hoods, it was just like the audience leaving a theatre, and one wondered how on earth so many fair, expansive creatures could be contained within so small a chamber.

At first the debate was rather tame, and, indeed, an evident desire to maintain a judicial calmness checked any outburst of feeling till near the close of the proceedings. Mr. HUNT, no doubt anxious to separate himself by his manner as much possible from Mr. LONGFIELD and Mr. FERRANE, was studiously moderate in his language. Indeed, his speech was composed almost entirely of extracts from the *Blue Book*, connected by a plain, matter-of-fact thread of narrative, and he was plainly of opinion that the evidence spoke for itself, and needed no oratorical illustration to give it strength and point. Avowing at the outset that although he exempted the Lord Chancellor from the imputation of personal corruption, his resolution was a vote of censure upon him for want of that vigilance, acuteness, and anxiety for the public interest which the duties of his high office demanded, Mr. HUNT traced the progress of the three intrigues—to get Mr. WILDE to resign by threats, and the temptation of a pension; to get Mr. WELCH appointed in his place; and to procure a public situation for Mr. RICHARD BETHELL. He also mentioned, as another incident in this discreditable series the Edmunds affair. Mr. WILDE'S fault, he said, was that he passed certain papers without examining them, and that was the very offence the Chancellor committed in granting him a pension. Mr. WELCH'S testimonial would have justified his appointment, but for the recommendation of Mr. R. BETHELL, which ought to have excited suspicion.

"What I impute to the Lord Chancellor was that he was guilty of culpable negligence, that he did not read the certificate, and that he did not make a searching inquiry before he put Mr. WELCH into Mr. WILDE'S place, remembering the connection of the name with his son. I do not believe in my own mind that the Lord Chancellor was aware of any corrupt sale of office. But the circumstances were suspicious; the manner in which Mr. WILDE has been hustled out of the office by Mr. MILLER—who he must have known was in his son's interest—was a reason why he should have delayed long before he acted in so hasty and unwise a manner.

As to the proposed appointment of Mr. R. BETHELL to the Leeds Registrarship, Mr. HUNT, looking at the dates, believed this job would have been carried out but for the noise which the Edmunds case began to make. After some remarks on this latter scandal, Mr. HUNT said:

"I acquit the Lord Chancellor of any corrupt motives, but I say that he has given great occasion of scandal in the country. He has led people to think that places can be obtained by corrupt means, and that he does not stand too nicely upon reasons for removing one man and putting in another. And this state of things, this want of vigilance, this supineness—I might almost say this fatuous simplicity—I say, this unsuspiciousness which has enabled his subordinates and those around him to practice that corruption, (from which I admit he himself is free,) is almost as bad for the country, although not for himself, as if he were personally guilty of this corruption."

Mr. HUNT then moved his resolution, to the effect that there appeared to be "a great facility for obtaining public appointments by corrupt means;" "a laxity of practice and want of caution" on the part of the Lord Chancellor in granting pensions, whereby great encouragement has been given to corrupt practices; and that "such laxity and want of caution, even in the absence of any improper motive, are, in the opinion of this House, highly reprehensible, and calculated to throw discredit on the administration of the high offices of state."

The Lord-Advocate undertook the defence of the Chancellor, but in a dull, spiritless way, and as members knew they would hear the case better put by the Attorney-General, and that they might be disposed to consider it more favorably if less hungry, there was a rush to dinner. The gist of the Scotch law officer's remarks may be gathered from his amendment.

"That this House having considered the report of the Select Committee on the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, and the evidence taken by it, agrees with the committee in the opinion that the facts which are established acquit the Lord Chancellor from all charge in the matter to which it refers, except that of haste and want of caution in granting a pension to Mr. WILDE; that this House is of opinion that some further check should be placed by law upon the granting of pensions to the holders of legal offices."

He remarked that it was very easy now, when each case was exhibited clearly and plainly, with all its surrounding circumstances, to say that this ought, and that ought not to have been done. But the Chancellor was not, and could not be aware of all that was taking place, and was obliged to rely upon his subordinates. He complained of the fine-drawn suspicions concerning the Chancellor, and was indignant at the indefinite and unintelligible censure directed against such an ornament of the legal profession.

Mr. HENNESSY, while pressing the charges against the Chancellor, tried to bring the whole Cabinet within the scope of the indictment. In regard to the Edmunds case, at any rate, the Ministers were quite aware of that gentleman's iniquities, and connived at his getting a pension. He reminded the Attorney-General, also, of the very absolute denial which he had given in the House to allegations now shown to be perfectly true. Mr. DENMAN tried to give an air of impartiality to his argument for the Chancellor, by mentioning that, after he had been fifteen or sixteen years at the bar, that distinguished person sneered at him as a "young lawyer." Finding some of his solemn sentences rather ironically received, Mr. DENMAN lost temper and rebuked the House for its "jeers" and want of judicial calmness.

Mr. BOUVERIE'S speech imparted some life to the debate. He objected to Mr. HUNT'S resolution, because it implied a want of confidence in the government generally—he restricted that want of confidence to the Lord Chancellor alone. Moreover, the resolution confused two distinct questions—that of personal corruption and that of disregard of the public interests. On the other hand, the Lord Advocate's amendment did not go far enough. It imputed only haste and want of caution to the Chancellor; but there was something worse than that in his neglect of his duty to the public. His own resolution, which he could not move till afterwards, was as follows:

"This House having considered the report of the Committee on the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, and the evidence taken before them, are of opinion that, while the evidence discloses the existence of corrupt practices with reference to the appointment of PATRICK ROBERT WELCH to the office of Registrar of the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, they are satisfied that no imputation can be fairly made against the Lord Chancellor with regard to that appointment; and that such evidence, and also that taken before a Committee of the Lords to inquire into the circumstances connected with the resignation by Mr. EDMUNDS of the offices held by him, and laid before this House, show a laxity of practice and a want of caution with regard to the public interest on the part of the Lord Chancellor, in sanctioning the grant of retiring pensions to public officers against whom charges were pending, which, in the opinion of this House, are calculated to discredit the administration of his great office."

The various cases which had come to light shocked the public conscience, for they suggested that an honest and honorable man need not hope for office simply on account of his character and services, and reminded one of the lines applied by an English satirist to times of notorious corruption:

"When men like these," the patriot cries,
"To honors and employments rise,
I ask no favor, seek no place,
From such employment is disgrace."

What was the system which had been disclosed, and which, if rumors were true, was illustrated by other cases than those now made public? It was this: "Bribe the Lord Chancellor's son with money or promises; then obtain the office you desire, and rob the public or wink at its being robbed by others. Being a party to this malversation, you may apply to a facile Lord Chancellor for a retiring allowance, and in that way you may obtain from the public a pension." Knowing so much, one could never be sure that something fresh and quite as bad would not turn up at any moment. He could not feel that the Chancellor was fit to hold office. His ability none could dispute; but what was the value of ability unless it was guided by sound discretion, and was possessed by a man in whom they could place confidence, a man who would duly discharge those grave duties which had nothing to do with his political functions, but which were committed to him for the benefit of the country?

Mr. HUNT having offered to accept Mr. BOUVERIE'S resolution as a substitute for his own, Mr. HOWE, the Chairman of the committee on the Leeds affair, said that solved the difficulty of the case for him; for he could vote for the amendment, but not for the original resolution. Mr. VIVIAN, another member of the committee, however, said he saw no reason for driving the Chancellor from office.

The Attorney-General spoke with a good deal of warmth, but also with an apparent uneasiness, which was quite novel on the part of so fluent and skillful a speaker. His opening sentence was equivocal: "Sir, the position in which we find ourselves placed by what has just now happened appears to me, I confess, somewhat extraordinary, and is perhaps one that is not very convenient." This was received with laughter and ironical cheers, and it was then explained that the inconvenience was that of having to discuss an amendment suddenly substituted, without notice, for the motion for which they had been prepared. He charged the members of the Opposition who were on the Committee with acting now as they felt they could not act when subject to the judicial obligations and sanctions of the committee, and with being influenced by party considerations. The Lord-Advocate's amendment was far more for the public interest than that which it proposed to substitute for it; because the public interest was not so much that an opinion should be expressed on the conduct of this or that person, unless, indeed, he were deemed a grave delinquent against public justice, as that defects in the law and practice of the country should be corrected. He contended that there was no ground for a vote of want of confidence in the Lord Chancellor. Mr. BOUVERIE had prejudged the case. No doubt the Chancellor did commit an error in the Edmunds case, but the time for visiting that error had gone by, and it was unjust to tack on that case to the case of Mr. WILDE. But here the Attorney-General was interrupted by a reminder from Mr. HENNESSEY that the date of the Edmunds case was no further back than May 17, and from another member that nobody could have expected a second edition of it. No corruption, the Attorney-General held, had been proved except on the part of Mr. R. BETHELL. He reminded the House of the abuses which had been ferreted out by the vigilance of the Lord Chancellor, of the odium he had incurred by these services rendered to the country, and of the manner in which he had exercised his patronage generally. He had, for what he considered the public benefit, surrendered about 300 livings, amounting in all to no inconsiderable sum; and his judicial patronage had been bestowed without reference to party claims and solely with a view to personal merit. These consiserations should weigh with the House, which, in looking at the slight offences charged against the Lord Chancellor, would say:

Non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,
Aut humana parum cavit natura.

After some remarks from Mr. E. EGERTON, Mr. HENLEY and Col. PENNANT, the whips on each side came to report to their respective chiefs. It was quite understood what Lord PALMERSTON meant when he got up to recommend an adjournment of the debate in order to reflect on Mr. BOUVERIE'S amendment. The Ministers knew they were in a minority. A suggestion was also whispered through the House that by an adjournment they would give the Chancellor an opportunity of voluntarily resigning; but it was deemed best to settle the matter at once. Mr. DISRAELI was master of the situation, and insisted upon proceeding with the resolution. The division on the question of the adjournment showed that there was a majority of 14—177 to 163—against the government, and Lord PALMERSTON accepted this vote as decisive. The Lord Advocate's amendment having been put and negatived, Mr. BOUVERIE'S was carried.

THE RESIGNATION ANNOUNCED BY LORD PALMERSTON.

In the House of Commons on the 5th, Lord PALMERSTON said: "SIR: It is right that I should inform the House that the Chancellor, in deference to the vote of the House last night, and the expression of opinion which that vote implied, has deemed it his duty, through me, to tender to Her Majesty the resignation of his office, which accordingly I have done.

think it at the same time due to the Chancellor to state that as early as the beginning of the session—of the year I may say—the Chancellor, stung in his feelings by the various attacks which were made upon him from different quarters, often pressed upon me that his resignation should be conveyed to Her Majesty. I, upon public and upon private and personal grounds, declined to be the channel of conveying the resignation to Her Majesty, and I urged upon the Chancellor to remain in his post, for this season, that if he had resigned in consequence of these various—some of them anonymous—attacks, he would thereby be considered as in some sort admitting the various charges which had been made, and even other charges which never had been made. I, on the other hand, represented to him that if he remained in his post there would, no doubt, be a Parliamentary inquiry into the matters alleged, and, knowing and believing his motives to be perfectly pure and incorrupt, I believed that out of that inquiry would result, as has resulted, an entire acquittal of the Chancellor. [Hear, hear.] It will be necessary that he should continue to hold the seals until Friday morning, in order that he may go through the proceedings and ceremonials in connection with the prorogation and dissolution of Parliament; but on Friday he will resign the seals into the hands of her Majesty.

FRANCE.

Mr. BIGELOW, the American Minister at Paris, gave a *fête* on the Fourth of July, which was largely attended.

The Paris *Patrie* of the 4th inst. says: "We are enabled to state that France and England, acting with a view to the preservation of peace and general conciliation, have come to an agreement upon the principal questions which may result from the present state of American affairs."

The Senate, after some slight show of opposition from Baron DUPIN, had approved of the promulgation of the Budget.

The session of the Corps Legislatif closed on the 4th. The Vice-President, Mr. SCHNEIDER, in his farewell address to the House, said they would probably reassemble early in January next. He pointed out the importance of the matters discussed during the present session, and the liberty of the debates, "in which," he added, "political controversies have largely entered. Far be it from me to complain of this, since these controversies respond to that which occupies the public mind and enlightens the nation. They cannot but strengthen a government such as that of the Emperor."

The Bourse on the 4th was firm. Rentes closed at 67f. 7c.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated that Count BELCREDI has been nominated as the new Minister of State.

INDIA.

Telegrams from Bombay dated June 29, announce a decided improvement both in the prices of produce and of imports. A better feeling was said to be everywhere apparent.

MRS. SURRATT AND THE CONSPIRACY.

Interesting Statement by L. J. Weichmann.

BROPHY'S AFFIDAVIT UPSET.

From the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch.

The following card from LOUIS J. WEICHMANN, who was the principal government witness on the part of the Washington conspirators, explains itself. It has been brought forth in consequence of the attacks upon Mr. WEICHMANN's character, made since the execution, in secession journals which sympathized with the murderers of the President. There are some matters in this statement in relation to Mrs. SURRATT's conduct which are important corroborations of the evidence publicly given against her, and which show that her punishment was just:

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 15, 1865.

To the Editors of the Sunday Dispatch:

Will you favor me by publishing the following statement in your valuable paper?

Mrs. SURRATT is dead, and what I now have to say can do her no harm. There was a time when none had more respect for her than I.

When living I did everything for her that was in my power. I testified to her character nobly. I plead for her day after day with those in authority, that they might spare her life, because she was a woman, and because she had been kind to me once. It was in vain. The government knows best, and must make a dread and just example to terrify all enemies to free government.

Yet, after all this, an attempt has been made by one BROPHY, in Washington, to blacken my character. To silence him, and many other sympathizers with guilt, I deem it necessary to present the following to the public. Let them judge and decide fairly.

I am, Sirs, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LOUIS J. WEICHMANN.

MR. WEICHMANN'S STATEMENT.

The affidavit of JOHN P. BROPHY, of Washington, to the public, instead of being to me a matter of surprise and anger, has been one almost of daily expectation. To prove its utter worthlessness, it is merely necessary to state that it was twice submitted to Judge HOLT, and once to all the members of the court, and to President JOHNSON himself, before the execution of Mrs. SURRATT, and that it had no effect whatever. Col. BURNETT, himself, handed me the charges almost ten days before the trial was closed. They had been sent to him by some one who was afraid to fix his signature thereto. I laughed at them then, since they were ridiculous; and I now pronounce the statement, so extensively copied in various papers, a tissue of lies from beginning to end. It puzzles me much to know why these monstrous charges were not brought out on the witness' stand by the learned counsel, AIKEN, and his worthy associate, CLAMPITT, who are in close communion with BROPHY. The case had not been closed when I read them. I was then, and am now, prepared to answer all such charges.

BROPHY himself was summoned twice, once for the defence and once for the prosecution; but according to his own wishes he never appeared on the stand. I had him and a dozen reliable, gentlemanly witnesses called to prove my character, against which he dares not say one word.

It was only after a very tearful protestation on his part, that "his poor old mother would cry herself to death if she saw his name in the papers in connection with this trial," that I sent into the court-room to Col. BURNETT to release him, and he at once acceded to his wishes.

BROPHY's "poor old mother" had, consequently, no reason to shed tears.

I never visited President JOHNSON, never wrote a letter to him, and don't believe that Mrs. SURRATT was an innocent woman. The expression about Judge HOLT is an infamous lie. BROPHY accuses me of disloyalty. I would here say no person throughout the whole trial had his good character so fully vouched for as I have. It is beyond reproach, either as regards loyalty, veracity or morality.

BROPHY had better clear his own shoes first. He is an alien, has never been naturalized, and has not taken the oath of allegiance to the government which he attempts to assail in the person of its chief witness.

A very prevalent rumor, too, has gained ground that I was placed in irons and maltreated and threatened by the Secretary of War. This is another error. The War Department had all the information which I possessed, on the morning of the 16th of April. It was given freely and without compulsion. The government, too, furnished me with money and transportation to go to Canada in pursuit of JOHN H. SURRATT.

Throughout the trial, the treatment which I experienced at the hands of the Secretary of War, Judges HOLT, BURNETT and BINGHAM, and the members of the Court, was very marked indeed and courteous.

As regards my testimony, I have nothing to regret. Conscious of my integrity and of my desire to do right to all, I stand to-day in the pure light of heaven, without one sin on my soul to answer for as regards the trial of the conspirators.

Far from considering it a disgrace to have been a government witness, I can only esteem it an honor that I have been of so much assistance in ferreting out the diabolical schemes of traitors and conspirators. I am pained only because of one thing, viz.: that I have been deceived so much in Mrs. SURRATT and her son.

Much has been said and much has been written about Mrs. SURRATT's innocence. Sensation paragraphs are being scattered throughout the country, ridiculing our own times, accusing us of a want of deference and respect to the female sex, and recalling us to the days of knight-errantry, when women was respected "in court, and camp, and tourney, and banquet hall." The United States Government itself is assailed, and charged with having murdered an innocent woman.

That a woman so kind, so compassionate, so generous and so religious, should have been cognizant of plots to capture or assassinate the President of the United States, is hardly to be believed. Yet it is strangely true. Her own actions and words, for weeks prior to the assassination, and even on the 14th of April itself, leave very little doubt in my mind but that she was guilty. But guilty to what extent I do not know.

She may possibly have been cognizant only of the capture, and of the parties concerned in it; yet even that deserved death. It was treasonable and criminal to lay hands on the person of the President in aid of the enemy, and as such it ought to be punished.

Mrs. SURRATT is much to be blamed. She should have exercised a woman's influence and a mother's love, and then she could have prevented all. But no; she was too much infatuated; she loved the South too much. None can regret her untimely end more than I, yet none can detest her crimes more than I do.

Particles of conversation which were once intended to blind me, and which had a certain air of mystery about them, now came back in their dreaded reality with a peculiar and awful significance. Before the 4th of March Mrs. SURRATT was continually remarking to everybody that *something* was going to happen to "Old Abe," which would prevent him from taking his seat, because Gen. LEE was going "to make a movement which would startle the whole world." This appeared in the papers, and no notice was taken of it. The 4th of March came and went. President LINCOLN was inaugurated, but Gen. LEE did not execute his "movement." What that "movement" was I do not know. A short time after I asked her why JOHN brought such men as HERROLD and ATZEROTH into the house? "Oh! JOHN wishes to make use of them for his *dirty work*," was her reply. I then asked her what that "dirty work" was? She said, "JOHN wants them to clean his horses." He had two at that time.

When Richmond fell and LEE's army surrendered, when Washington was in a blaze of glory, and all hearts beat high with joy, Mrs. SURRATT wept and closed her house. When the illumination took place her home remained dark and silent, without one single ray of light at the windows to denote gladness. Gloomy and forlorn it then was. To use her own expression, it was "indicative of her feelings." But, oh! a gloom and a horror now invests it blacker than the Furies themselves.

On Good Friday I drove her into the country, ignorant of her purpose and intentions. Holiday had been granted to all the clerks in the Department by the Secretary of War. We started at 2:30 o'clock. Before leaving she had an interview with JOHN WILKES BOOTH in the parlor, and no doubt she then received from him the field-glass which she gave to LLOYD.

On the way down she was very lively and cheerful, taking the reins into her own hands several times, and urging on the steed. We halted once, and that was about three miles from Washington, when, observing that there were pickets along the road, she hailed an old farmer and wanted to know if they would remain there all night. On being told that they were withdrawn at about 8 o'clock in the evening, she said she was glad to know it.

On our return I chanced to make some remark about BOOTH, stating that he appeared to be without employment, and asking her when he was going to act again. "BOOTH is done acting," she said, "and he is going to New-York very soon, never to return." Then turning round, she remarked, "Yes, and BOOTH is crazy on one subject, and I am going to give him a good scolding the next time I see him." What that "one subject" was, Mrs. SURRATT never said. The people can judge for themselves.

She was very anxious to be at home at 9 o'clock, saying she had made an engagement with some gentleman, who was to meet her at that hour. I asked her if it was BOOTH. She answered neither yes nor no.

When about a mile from the city, on our return, and having from the top of a hill caught a view of Washington swimming in a flood of light and glory, raising her hands, she said, "I am afraid all this rejoicing will turn into mourning, all this glory into sadness." I asked her what she meant. She replied that after sunshine there was always a storm, and that the people were too proud and licentious, and that God would punish them. The gentlemen whom she expected at 9 o'clock, on her return, called. It was JOHN WILKES BOOTH's last visit to Mrs. SURRATT, and the third one on that day. She was alone with him for a few minutes in the parlor. What transpired there God only knows. As soon as I had taken tea I went to the parlor.

Mrs. SURRATT's former manner and cheerfulness had left her. She now was nervous, agitated and restless. Pacing up and down the floor, she seemed to be thinking of something, and on my asking her what was the matter, she said she felt very nervous and was unwell. Then, looking at me, she asked me which way the torchlight procession was going that we had seen on the avenue. I remarked that it was a procession from the arsenal, and that the employes were probably going to serenade the President, it being the 14th day of April, the day appointed for the restoration of the flag over Sumter. She said she would like to know, as she was much interested in it. Her nervousness finally increased so much that she drove myself and the young ladies, who were creating a great deal of noise and laughter, to our respective rooms to bed. She, however, returned to the parlor, and continued pacing up and down the room long after I had retired.

When the detectives arrived at 3 o'clock the next morning, I rapped at her door for permission to let them in.

"For God's sake let them come in! I expected the house to be searched," said she.

When the detectives had gone, and when her daughter, almost frantic, cried out, "Oh! ma, just think of that man's having been here an hour before the assassination! I am afraid it will bring suspicion upon us!"

"ANNA, come what will," she replied, "I am resigned. I think that J. WILKES BOOTH was only an instrument in the hands of the Almighty to punish this proud and licentious people."

Now, who is there, after all these facts, that will not say that Mrs. SURRATT knew what was in BOOTH's mind? God grant he may have spoken to her only of capture, but I believe what Judge BINGHAM said, and what every true Union-loving man would say: "Capture meant murder."

The abduction of President LINCOLN from the City of Washington, which is surrounded by nearly thirty strong forts, and which was at that time protected by 20,000 soldiers, would have been simply an impossibility. His carriage could not have proceeded three squares without being recognized. The attempted execution of this silly plot would have been as absurd as its original conception.

LOUIS J. WEICHMANN.

Some Curious Statements by Mrs. J. G. Swisshelm—Failure to Poison Mr. Lincoln and Shoot Mr. Stanton—Poisoning Organized—Animal Resemblances of the Assassins—Interesting Comparisons.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 11, 1865.

In all the mass of testimony taken before the Military Commission, little has been elicited showing the extent of complicity in the assassination plot. My own impression and that of several Western people with whom I conversed, in the northern part of the city, the morning after the murder of President LINCOLN, was that it was an event not unexpected to a large number of the native inhabitants. The news was certainly received with an exultation which quickly disappeared as the temper of "the Yankees" became apparent. From what I saw and heard that morning, I thought that if BOOTH were arrested, any attempt at trying him here would be a farce, from the probability of getting one or more conspirators on any jury which might be empanneled. I have seen no such haughty insolence on the faces of women or triumphant chuckle on that of men since the Early raid, when young men rushed out to aid him and old men and women chuckled at the prospect of his taking Washington.

I have talked with an intelligent colored woman who says "She was in the crowd at Secretary STANTON's door on the evening of the assassination; that she was in charge of several children; and to prevent their being hurt, placed them in the angle formed by the steps and wall of the house, so that she and they were almost behind Mr. STANTON while he stood on the steps speaking to the people; that a man in a heavy, dark coat, with his hat drawn over his face, edged his way in amongst the children, and kept moving his head from side to side as if trying to get a good look at Mr. STANTON, while he kept his right hand down at his side, and she thought he had a pistol in it. She became alarmed, and spoke aloud to a colored man near, asking him to come and stand between her and that man, for he had a pistol. The colored man came and took the position she desired, and the other moved off. The story was hard to believe, but her daughter stated that she come home that evening quite excited, saying there was a 'spicious character in the crowd, and she thought he wanted to shoot Mr. STANTON." I have reason to believe Mr. STANTON knew of this, and expected to the last that she would be examined by the Commission.

On a visit to Mrs. LINCOLN, the day she left for Chicago, I said to her that I had always expected slavery would poison Mr. LINCOLN, as it did Presidents HARRISON and TAYLOR. The idea appeared new to her, and recalled the fact that her husband had been very ill for several days, from the effects of a dose of blue pills, taken shortly before his second inauguration. She said he was not well, and appearing to require his usual medicine, blue pills, she sent to the drug-store in which HERROLD was employed last, and got a dose, and gave them to him at night, before going to bed, that next morning his pallor terrified her.

"His face," said she, pointing to the bed beside which she sat, "was white as that pillow-case, as it lay just there," she exclaimed, laying her hand on the pillow—"white, and such a deadly white; as he tried to rise, he sank back again, quite overcome!"

She described his anxiety to be up, there was so much to do, and her persistence and his oppressive languor in keeping him in bed for several days; said he and she both thought it so strange that the pills should affect him in that way; they never had done so before, and both concluded they would get no more medicine there, as the attendant evidently did not understand making up prescriptions. Could this have been the time spoken of in that letter produced on the trial, in which it is said the cup had failed once?

I know an officer's widow who spent some time with her husband in Georgia while Gen. MITCHELL was in command. She has told me of a pretended Union woman in a small town where they were stationed who kept a boarding-house for Union officers; of that large number of invalids among her boarders and her especially remarking the excessive and peculiar palor of these invalids; soon the number of deaths attracted attention and an investigation was ordered of the charge that this female fiend had been poisoning her boarders. While the case was pending, some order changed the troops occupying the town and my informant never learned how the matter ended, but her description of the palor of the victims so coincides with Mrs. LINCOLN's account of our Martyr's appearance after the taking of the blue pills, that it has occurred to me those monsters may have some peculiar method of poisoning. Moreover, it is highly probable that our political assassinations are not yet over.

A conversation was overheard, the latter part of last month, on a dark night, between a knot of men, who distinctly detailed a plan for shooting President JOHNSON on the Fourth. The speakers were to station themselves at different points in the crowd, and while he should be speaking at Gettysburgh, at a signal, fire simultaneously. This conversation was promptly reported to Col. BAKER by Judge DAY, who told me of the fact. The person who heard it was a colored woman, late a slave, who knew of Judge DAY as the slave's lawyer, and unburdened herself to him of her great secret. After he had reduced her statement to writing, he sent her with it to Col. BAKER. An intelligent white woman, on the evening after the execution, overheard one man say to another that "the d—d blue-legged Yankees had not made much of the conspiracy out," and were not done with it yet.

Such conversations have been by no means uncommon here during the past four years, and that against Mr. LINCOLN's life attracted but little attention here once, but such threats seek the cover of darkness now.

You know, of course, the speculative philosophy which claims to trace a resemblance between every human being and some species of annimal; I never saw three people together who so strongly illustrate this philosophy as the three male assassins who were executed last week. I think I could not have passed HERROLD on the street without mentally exclaiming "ape." I have been often in the drug-store he attended; and once, as he was putting up a small package for me, I became so interested in noticing his apish ways, that I caught myself on the eve of saying aloud "You monkey," and found it necessary to make some remark to hide the thought I had so nearly expressed. When on trial, before I had recognized him as one I had seen elsewhere, that same thought came, "What an ape!" And strange, his character, as given on trial, had the fidelity and ready cunning of the ape. PAYNE, on the other hand, was all bovine. Once a party of hunters described to me a Buffalo hunt, in which they had been engaged in, three days before, in Dacotah. They were eloquent in their account of a fierce, old, bull, who stood to defend his dominion, while his family fled in dismay. They told of his charge first at one and then another of his would-be captors, and of the disdain with which he shook their bullets out of his matted frontlet. I had not thought of the scene for years, until I saw PAYNE sitting, erect and fearless among his captors, and the whole picture then came up like a flash. The swell of the powerful muscles of the neck, spreading out to the shoulder, tapering in the jaw—the form of the spinal column from the waist to the top of the head, straight as an arrow, without that swell behind the ear which is said to indicate the social affection in the human head—the large projecting jaws—the jutting brows, sloping forehead and prominence above, and a little back of the ear; but especially the large, pale gray eyes, with their spot of white light, was the monarch of the prairie. His peculiar motion in tossing aside his hair added greatly to this resemblance, and I could well believe his assertion of no malice against Mr. SEWARD. He simply had a fierce delight in conflict, had been trained to believe that Mr. SEWARD was trespassing on his grazing lands—his divine right of owning and flogging his own slave, and charged at his pursuer like the wild buffalo of the plain.

ATZEROTH was a panther; the form and carriage of the head, the small, green eyes, the motion of his hands, the very atmosphere around him, spoke craftiness, deep and low, cruelty, cowardice. Whatever he did, or proposed to do, was for some immediate personal benefit. He could only spring for prey when he felt assured of success.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

GEN. SHERMAN IN COLUMBUS.

His Reception—His Speech Indorsing Gen. Cox—Pleasant Incidents of the Levee.

From the Ohio State Journal, July 13.

GEN. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I do not know that I can make my voice reach those on the outer limits of this immense crowd; but, whether I can or not, I wish to express to all the same heartfelt thanks for the welcome thus extended to me. I come to Columbus as I would to my home, and to the gentleman who has spoken I would turn as to a father. I rejoice that there are some who still recollect him whom I so much venerate, and to whom I am indebted for all I know, and all I care to know, of public policy. I prefer yet to take lessons from men of that day. I take pride in referring to Ohio as my home, though I have been thrown hither and thither so much that I scarce know where I belong. I have been a long time separated from you, but still when I return to you I find all the same. There have been changes of course, but these are entirely superficial. Here the same old flag floats from the capitol, the same good government secures peace and prosperity, and more than all, the same green fields give forth abundant crops. I recollect when that old flag, many years ago, floated above the old State House. Now the State House is gone, but the "flag is still there," and has been carried in triumph by Ohio's sons wherever they have gone. [Cheers and applause.] To the men who have done this—to the boys who went to the wars, I give all honor, and you should be proud of them. I accord, too, to those who remain at home, to those who bore up in troublous times and kept flying here, untainted, the old flag, praise and honor. Ohio has many noble sons—many that have represented her on the field of battle. Among these no name shines brighter than that of the lamented MCPHERSON, whom I thought, at one time, was destined to be the crowning military genius of the war. Proud should you be of him who was cut down at the moment of victory, in the battle storm. His remains lie now in the little town of Clyde, in his own native State, and the grave marked simply by a rail-pile. Let Ohio honor the noble MCPHERSON, or her soldiers will see that a monument shall rise above his remains. Then we have Gen. SHERIDAN and Gen. COX, your candidate for next Governor—a gentleman, a scholar, and a General who was ever faithful in the performance of duty, and will ever remain so. [Cheers.] He hoped that Ohio would make Governors out of her Generals until the next war. And there is CHARLEY WALCUTT—a braver man than whom never charged a battery or breastwork. Twice has he been wounded, but not kept from the front. There are many others, all proud of Ohio, and all the pride of the people. Having said this much I design to say no more, only that I thank you for your attention and kindly demonstrations.

INCIDENTS OF THE LEVEE.

The greetings with soldiers were many of them very earnest, and in many cases quite affecting. His inquires "Where did you leave that leg, Sir?" "To what corps did you belong?" brought answers to which we always loved to listen and to comment, "You are worth a dozen men with two legs," &c.

An army badge always attracted his attention, and to many of the soldiers he spoke some minutes. One rough, good-natured bummer was so much overjoyed at meeting his old commander, that as soon as released, he broke out with the regular army "Whoopee," much to the amusement of said commander, and much to the surprise of numerous spectators. One lady informed the General that she had lost two sons in the service, both in his command, and, of course, received sympathy. Another lady informed him that her husband was still in the service, and wished to know when he would let him come home, to which she received a satisfactory answer.

A bare-footed little girl, with a ragged dress, had managed to reach the coveted neighborhood, but was afraid to give her hand. The General observed her, drew her to him, shook her hand, and passed her on with a kind word. We watched the little girl as she danced away, and are quite sure her eyes were filled with tears, and we thought that it was, perhaps, in truth, the happiest hour of her life. Little boys, barefooted, roughly dressed fellows, shook the General's hand, then down in the rotunda, and fairly turned summersaults in the exhuberance of joy. At last the scene ended, and the people retired to eat their dinners and talk about SHERMAN.

STOUT GRASS BUT LITTLE LODGING.—The crop of grass was never more luxuriant; the rains have been as frequent and winds violent as usual, yet grass is lodged less even than usual. How is the fact to be accounted for? Is the stubble firmer? and if so, has wet weather a tendency to stiffen and make firmer the stalks of grass? A contrary opinion seems to have prevailed generally among farmers. But this year's experience seems to show that a wet season gives body and strength to the grasses. Whether it gives what the farmers call heart remains to be seen and determined by the manner in which it spends the coming Winter.—*Manchester (N. H.) Mirror.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 17, 1865.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107¾
35,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue......	105⅛
20,000	do......2d call	105
3,000	U. S. 5s,10-40s.R.	97¾
65,000	U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	97⅜
75,000	do......2d call	97⅞
6,000	do	97¾
500	U. S. 6s, Oregon W. L. ½-year...	102
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series..	100
2,000	Mo. 6s, H.& St.J. Issue........	84
3,000	Mo.6s, Pacific R. Issue........	72½
5,000	do......2d call	72
5,000	Tenn. 6s........	71⅛
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M...	88¼
6,000	Chi.&N.W.1stM.	85
3,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st...	97
5,000	Alt.&T.H.Inc...	71¾
10	Cen. National B'k..	105
100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C...	98
50	do......2d call	98
300	Quick. Min. Co.....	58¼
600	do	58
600	do......2d call	57
100	Bruns.C'yLand Co.	12½
100	do	12⅜
100	do......2d call	13
400	do	13⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pr.....	43
200	Canton Co.........	40¼

100	N. Y. Cen.....2d c.	95
300	do..........s30	94⅛
100	Erie Railway....s10	82
100	do..........s15	82
600	do..........c	82¼
100	do..........s30	81⅞
50	do	82
200	do......2d call	82¼
300	do	82⅜
400	Hudson Riv.R....	109
50	Alton & T. H. Pr...	60
100	Reading R.......s10	100⅛
200	do..........s15	100⅛
100	do..........s10	100⅜
1100	do	100⅞
500	do..........b3	101
30	Mich. Cen. R......	108
3650	Mich. S.&N.I.R...	65
100	do..........s10	65
100	do..........s15	64⅞
400	do......2d call	64¾
100	do..........s5	64⅝
200	Ill. Cen. R..s60.x-d	121½
400	Cleve. & Pitts.....	68⅜
500	do	68¼
200	do	68¼
10	do	66
200	do......2d call	68⅛
400	Chic. & N. W......	28
100	Chic.&N.W.Pr..s10	62⅛
200	do	62¼
100	do......2d call	62⅛
500	do..........s30	61½
49	Cleve.,Col.& Cin.R.	133
300	Chic. & R. I. R......	106½
300	do	106¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	107⅞
100,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	105
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	105⅝
17,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series..	100
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '75..	97
5,000	Ohio & M. C......	25½
10,000	Amer. Gold.......	143
70,000	do..........s15	142
100	Canton Co........	39¾
100	Pitts.,Ft.W.& C....	97½
100	do	97⅜
200	Bruns.City L. Co...	13½
800	Quick. Min. Co.....	56
100	do	56⅛
100	do..........b30	66
100	Cen. Coal Co......	50
100	At. Mail S. Co.....	158¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.......	94⅛
100	do..........s30	93¾
300	do	94⅛
200	Hud. Riv. R........	108⅛

200	Erie Railway....s30	81¼
100	do..........s30	81
100	do..........s10	82
400	do	82
200	do	82¼
500	Chic. & R. I.	106¼
500	do..........s30	106
200	Reading R.......s10	101
1500	do..........s30	100¾
100	do	101¼
200	do	101⅛
50	Mich. Cen. R......	108
500	Mich. S. & N. I. ...	63¾
300	do	64
300	do	63⅞
400	do	63⅞
1000	Cleve. & Pitts.....	67¾
200	Chi. & N. W......s3	27⅝
50	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	62
100	do..........s30	61½
100	Mil. & P. du C.....	37
200	do..........b30	37
100	do	36⅞

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$110,000	O. & M. Cer...	25½	700	Chic. & R. I.	106⅝
5,000	do	25⅝	200	do..........s3	106¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.......	94½	500	do..........s3	106⅞
100	do..........s3	94½	100	do..........b3	107
200	Erie Railway.....b3	82⅛	100	do..........s10	106
600	do..........s3	82	100	do	106⅞
100	do..........s3	82⅛	100	do..........s5	106¾
200	do	82¼	200	Chic. & N. W....s30	27½
200	Hud. Riv. R........	108⅜	100	do..........s3	27⅝
100	do..........b5	108¾	100	do..........s3	27½
100	do..........b10	109	100	do..........s3	27¾
400	Reading R.......s5	100⅝	200	Ch. & N. W. Pr....	61½
200	do	100¾	200	do..........s3	61½
200	Mich. S. & N. I. ...	64¼	200	do..........s10	61½
100	do..........s3	64¼	100	do	61⅝
100	do..........c	64⅛	300	do..........c	61½
200	do	64⅛	100	P.. Ft. W & C......	97½
100	do..........s3	64⅛	100	Canton Co.........	39½
400	do..........b3	64⅛	500	Bruns. Land Co....	13½
400	do..........b3	64¼	300	Cumb. Coal........	42½
300	do..........s3	64	100	do..........s3	42½
100	Ill. Cen. R ..x-d.s3	122½	100	Quick. Min. Co....	56¾
600	Cleve. & Pitts......	67¾	100	do	56⅜
200	do..........b3	67¾	100	do	56¼
200	do	67⅞	500	do	56

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & Miss. Cer..	25⅛	600	Mich. S. & N. I.	63¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....s3	94½	300	do	63⅝
100	Erie Railway......	81⅞	300	do..........b3	63¾
100	do..........s3	81¾	100	do..........s5	63¾
400	do	81¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts....b3	67¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.....b3	108¼	200	do	67¾
100	do..........b3	108⅛	100	Chi. & R. I.	106¼
200	do..........s3	108⅛	100	do	106
200	Reading R.......s3	100¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C....b3	96⅞
200	do	100⅞	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr...	61¾
100	Cary Improve't.....	18	100	do..........b3	61¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.....	66¼	300	Nic. Transit Co....	7

MONDAY, July 17—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated National and Local Banks of the City of New-York, now in the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, July 15, compare as follows with the previous weekly statement, and also with the corresponding week last year, and the Sub-Treasury balances at each date:

Increase in Loans	$2,743,107
Increase in Specie	1,299,847
Increase in Deposits	2,221,478
Decrease in Legal-Tender	2,465,062

	July 16, 1864.	July 15, 1865.	July 8, 1865.
Local Capital...	$69,927,725	$13,848,365	$13,848,635
National.......	——	63,235,000	63,285,000
Total in C. H...	$69,927,725	$77,383,365	$77,133,635
Loans..........	199,043,887	221,585,082	218,541,975
Specie.........	21,234,354	20,400,441	19,100,594
Deposits.......	151,816,947	200,420,283	198,199,005
Legal-Tender...	——	60,054,646	62,519,708
In Sub-Treas'y..	23,087,952	48,420,270	39,420,398

The Manufacturers' Bank, late of Williamsburgh, has been removed to the city, and is now a National Bank, sending its weekly report to the Clearing House. The capital is $250,000, which we have added to the National Bank Capital reporting through the Clearing House.

The present Bank return shows a gain of nearly three millions to the Loans and Discounts since last Monday and a gain of $2,221,478 to the Deposit line, of which $1,299,847 is in Specie. The Legal Tender has decreased nearly two and a half millions. Of the present Gold and Silver average of $20,400,441, the Bank of New-York, the depository of most of the Bullion Brokers, holds $9,441,784, as against $7,975,719 last Monday.

The price of Gold to-day was ¾ a 1 per cent. higher than at the close on Saturday. The speculators for the rise were again large buyers, and also free borrowers of money on the Street, on the pledge of Gold. The rates of Money on stock collateral are 5@6 ℘ cent.; on Gold Checks 6@7 ℘ cent., and a commission of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent., ℘ month for carrying over the loans. While these terms indicate much confidence in the party holding Gold for the rise, they find no encouragement in the rates of Exchange on London, which are dull for the Boston steamers at 108⅞@109 ℘ cent.

The later advices from Europe to-day made little or no change in Government 5-20s. The quotations are a fraction better than by the previous arrivals, but the difficulty of placing Exchange to correspond with the market for Gold, tends to make a dull feeling. The old issue of 5-20s left off 105¾@105⅞ ℘ cent. Other descriptions were about steady at Saturday's figures.

The Stock Exchange was dull on the Railway and Miscellaneous shares, with a few special exceptions, to-day. The demand for Erie continues steady, and the advance at the close of last week is fairly supported. There is considerable speculation on the Street as to the cause of this firmness after the outgivings early last week against the forthcoming Summer Dividend. The buyers appear to be strong and confident and the cash stock not over abundant. Some of the operators against Erie may possibly be talking or selling down New-York Central, which has been weaker than usual for some days past. The impression designed to be made is doubtless against the Summer dividend of this road also. The Directors are to determine the question near the close of the present month, the dividend to be paid—there is not the slightest reason to doubt—on the 20th of August, as usual for the last twelve years. The shares of the Reading Company were further advanced on the coal tonnage of the past week, in connection with reported damages by the flood of last night to the Schuylkill Navigation works, which, if serious, will throw an additional tonnage from the Schuylkill Coal region on the Reading Road. The Western Roads were mostly dull to-day, and lower than on Saturday. The sellers of Michigan Southern, after supplying a large order at the early Board at 65 ℘ cent., followed the stock down to 63⅞, at the Second Board. The miscellaneous shares fell 4 ℘ cent. on Quicksilver Mining and 2 ℘ cent. on Central Coal, while advancing another $1 ℘ share on Brunswick Georgia Land Company.

At 4 o'clock, the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday. The general market dull, and the Railways lower than at the Second Board:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	97⅞	97⅞	N. West Pref.	62¾	61¾
U. S. 5-20s	106	105⅞	Rock Island	107½	106
N. Y. Central	95½	94⅞	Fort Wayne	98½	96⅝
Erie	82¼	81⅞	Cumb'land Coal.	42½	42¼
Hudson	110	108⅛	Quicksilver	60	56
Reading	101	100¾	Mariposa	12½	12⅝
Mich. Southern..	65¼	63¾	Canton	39¾	39½
Illinois Central	138	*127½	Atlantic Mail	158½	158¾
Mich Central	109	108	Brunswick	12½	13½
Pittsburgh	69	67¾	Ohio Certificates	25¾	25⅛
Northwest	28	27¼	American Gold..	142¼	142⅞

* Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank shares:

New-York	110	Bank of N. America..	106
Merchants'	106½	Hanover	105½
Mechanics'	105	Nassau	107
City	175	Corn Exchange	109
Phenix	95	Continental	95
Tradesmen's	126	Commonwealth	98
Butchers' & Drovers'.	120	Importers' & Traders'	102½
Merchants' Exch'ge..	100	Park	140
Mechanics' B'k Ass..	101	Central National...	104
Ocean	85	First National	205
American Exchange..	113½	Fourth National	99
Bank of the Republic.	104	Ninth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort...	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.Ex'd	92
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68,	101⅜	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort...	74
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879..	103	Tol. & Wab. E. Bonds..	50
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880..	94	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M..	96½
Hud. R.7s, 1st mort.,'69.	103	Galena & Chi. ex	103
Hud. R.7s.2d M.S.F.,'85.	102½	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort...	100
Harlem, 1st mort.,'69-72.	101	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	102
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's,'82.	112	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	104
Chi.,B.&Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	109	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 1st M.	100
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d. Mtg.	88	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M.	94
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868.	96	Cleve.& P. 2d mort	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., 1875	112	Miss. & Mo. L. G.1st M.	40
Alton & T. H. 1st mort..	87	Chi.& Alton S. F.	95
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc..	70	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	97
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund..	95	Chi. & Alton Income...	86
Chi. & N. W. 1st m	86	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	95
Han.& St. Jos. L. G	94	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	71
Del. L. & W. 1st mort..	102½		

The National Banking system of the United States now embraces:

Number of Banks	1,447
Aggregate capital	$364,020,756
Circulation issued	154,120,015

The increase of Circulation last week amounts to $5,031,410.

The annual report of the Cleveland and Toledo Road, just published to 30th April, shows, on a

Capital of	$4,690,600
Funded Debt	2,290,810
Together	$6,981,410
A gross traffic of	2,098,695
At an expense of	1,369,318
Net income	$729,377

The June traffic on the Pittburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicaco Road is:

June, 1865	$650,311
June, 1864	532,911
Increase	$117,400

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 10 per cent. out of the profits of their Coal and other business for the past six months.

The shares of the Illinois Central Company were sold to-day, ex July dividends, which are reconed equal to 17 per cent. cash—that is, 10 per cent. in scrip worth 120@122 per cent., and 5 per cent. in cash.

The half-yearly Dividend of the Corn Exchange Bank is 5 per cent., payable August 1.

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $6,428,866 96; for customs, $346,000; on account of loan, $30,000; payments, $3,348,734 07; balance, $51,300,403 48.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan at the Ninth National Bank to-day amount to $322,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK
U. S. DEPOSITORY,
No 140 Broadway.

Capital paid in	$500,000
Surplus Fund	250,000
Profits divided in 20 months	200,000
Privilege to increase capital	50,000,000

This bank solicits a more extended patronage than it even now enjoys, and in so doing begs to return thanks and express its appreciation for those favors from the public which have been so instrumental in its preëminent success.

Accounts, both large and small are solicited, and all will be most courteously and liberally treated.

Liberal interest will be allowed on all desirable accounts, and advances always made to depositors on Government Securities.

6 per cent. Compound Interest Notes.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

And all Government Securities dealt in at most favorable rates. Attention is requested to the annexed resolutions of the Directors of this Bank:

Resolved, "That this bank confine its discounts to collateral loans on United States Securities, payable on call or at short dates, except its dealings with corresponding banks, where advances on bills receivable may be proper."

Resolved, "That this bank issue to depositors, when so desired, deposit receipts instead of the ordinary bank pass-book; such deposit receipts to be payable on demand, and to bear interest at the rate of Three per Cent. per annum on all amounts from $100 to $1,000; and at the rate of Four per cent. on all amounts of $1,000 and upward; but no interest shall be allowed on deposit paid within fifteen days from the date of issue."

SAML. C. THOMPSON, President.
GEO. F. BAKER, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 17, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last: 37 bbls. Ashes, 12,657 bbls. Flour, 1,077 bbls. and 704 bags. Corn Meal, 66,156 bushels Wheat, 45,693 bushels Corn, 5,094 bushels Rye, 77,760 bushels Oats, 9,538 bushels Malt, 611 pkgs. Provisions, and 22 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been very quiet, at $7 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but steady. We quote Java at 24½c.@25c.; Rio at 19c.@21½c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 18c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon at 23c.@23½c. ℘ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at uniform rates. Middlings, 51c.@52c. chiefly at 51c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request, to-day, opening at slightly advancing prices, but closing quite heavily. Sales since our last amount to 10,250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 70@$6 15; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 65 @$7 10, chiefly at $6 70@$6 85; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 85@ $7 05 ℘ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 70	@$6 15
Extra State	6 65	@ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	6 85	@ 7 05
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	7 05	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 10	@ 9 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 00	@11 25

Southern Flour continues quiet at uniform quotations. Sales since our last, 500 bbls., at $7@$7 75 for poor to good, and $7 80@$11 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive. Sales 350 bbls. Extra at $6 70@$8 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, including Superfine at $5 25@$5 75 ℘ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is actively sought after at $4 60 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Western; and $5 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales, 1,700 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request at firmer but irregular prices. Sales 77,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 68@$1 70; Red Western at $1 58@$1 63; Amber Spring at $1 43@$1 44; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 40@$1 42½ ℘ bushel. Corn is in fair demand and a shade firmer. Sales 75,000 bushels at 76c.@81c. for unsound, and 82c.@83½c. for sound Mixed Western. Western Oats have been in rather more demand, at 59c.@60c., ℘ bushel. Rye is in lively request, chiefly for export; sales 23,000 bushels Western at 96c.@97c. ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt have been inactive.

HAY—Continues in moderate demand at 90c.@$1 10 for old, and 60c.@75c. for new, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request at 12½c.@30c. for very poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy, ℘ lb.

LATHS—Have been quiet, but quoted firm.

LUMBER—Has been moderately inquired for at steady prices.

MOLASSES—The market has been inactive; prices have not varied materially.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 75@$1 80 ℘ gallon, and Resin at $5 50@$15 ℘ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been quiet but steady, including Crude Whale at $1 07@$1 10; bleached do., at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm, at $1 80@$1 85; unbleached do., at $2 10@$2 20; Lard Oil, at $1 60@$1 65; Linseed, at $1 15@$1 20 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is plenty and heavy, at 32½c.@33c. for Crude; 52c.@52½c. for Refined, in bond; 71c.@72c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unusually active, the speculative demand having been quite animated, chiefly for New Mess, which advanced materially. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,700 bbls., in lots, at $28 87½@$30, closing at $29 87½ for New Mess; $27@$27 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $23@ $23 50 for Prime Mess, and $20 for Prime, ℘ bbl.; also, 5,250 bbls. New Mess, July and August delivery, sellers' option, at $28 75@$29 25 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 13c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@22½c. for Hams. Sales equal to 500 pkgs. Bacon is inactive, including Cumberland Cut at 13c.@13½c.; short rib at 14c.@ 14½c.; long rib at 13c.@14c.; short clear at 15¼c.@ 16c. ℘ lb. Sales 150 boxes. Lard is in good demand, and firmer. Sales 1,700 tcs. and bbls., at 17¼c.@22½c., the latter rate for choice kettle-rendered, ℘ lb. Beef continues in limited request at $12@$16 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 380 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams rule scarce and quiet. Butter is in demand, at 25c.@35c. for poor to prime State, and 18c.@25c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at 9c.@16c. for poor to prime, ℘ lb. We now quote:

New Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℘ lb	32	@35
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	32	@35
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	31	@33
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	28	@30
Welch tubs—first quality	29	@30
Welch tubs—second quality	26	@28
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	32	@33
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	30	@31
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	24	@25
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	22	@23
Grease Butter—original packages	14	@15
Western—light colored	20	@22
Western—common	18	@20

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15¾	@16
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14¾	@15½
Farm Dairies—first quality	15	@15½
Farm Dairies—second quality	12	@13
Farm Dairies—common	10	@11
Orange County—flat skimmed	10	@11

RICE—Has been quiet, at drooping prices. Small lots of Rangoon have been sold at $9@$9 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at buoyant rates. Sales since our last 850 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¾c.@15¼c.; 250 boxes Havana at 13⅞c.@16¼c., ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at 15c.@ 20c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 148,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 16½c.@20½c.; and 41,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 125 bbls. at $2 09@ $2 10 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 400 bbls. Flour, at 1s.; 21,000 bushels Wheat, at 4d.@4½d.; 16,000 bushels Corn, at 3½d.; also, by steamer, 100 cases Tobacco, at 25s. For London, by steamer, 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 5¼d.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY.

HOUSEKEEPING AND WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, Mitts and Underwear, Linen Camb. Hdkfs., Hoop Skirts, Corsets, &c.
Fancy Goods and Notions.
Full stock Gents' Furnishing Goods.
N. B.—Always a full assortment of best quality FRENCH KID GLOVES, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

VALENTINE & CO.,
NO. 12 4TH-AV.,
are closing the balance of their
GENTS', LADIES' and MISSES'
SUMMER UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, HOSIERY,
LACE MITS CHEAP,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL GOODS.
No. 12 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute Park.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY PAPER AND ACCOUNT Books of every kind at lowest prices. Orders receive prompt attention.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Job Printers, Stationers, &c., No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman a situation to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objections to city or country; has between 8 and 9 years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 258 23d-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., one stair up, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a school or private family, by a lady who is fully competent to take the entire charge; she has skill and practical experience; is a good economist; best of reference given. Call or address Mrs. G., No. 22 Woodhull-st., South Brooklyn, for three days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, a widower's preferred; is perfectly familiar with the management of children, and can show the best of reference. Address M. H. P., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY WOman, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; an excellent baker; or regular laundress; wages, $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 55 Ludlow-st., near Grand.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE, WITH excellent city reference, a situation as nurse and waiter on a lady, or as thorough chambermaid: wages $8; city or country. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Scotch girl, as a first-class cook, will assist in part of the washing; has good reference. Call at No. 147 East 11th-st., in the grocery-store, near avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A woman who understands her business; is a first-rate baker; will assist in washing; good reference. Call at No. 497 Canal-st., near Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress and chambermaid; can be well recommended; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 93 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of city reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 93 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, WITH good references, a situation as housekeeper, or to do sewing and other light work in a private family. Address Mrs. M., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, washing and ironing, either out or in the house; the best of city reference if required. Call at No. 264 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman a situation to do chamberwork and to sew, or waiting; good reference. Call for two days at No. 160 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress in a first-class family; is willing to go in the country; the best of reference given. Call at No. 349 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman who is willing to take care of an infant; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A respectable Protestant girl, with best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 126 West 27th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, with one child, a situation as gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, including the forcing of fruits, flowers and vegetables; also, landscape gardening; has no objection to take charge of a small farm; wife can take charge of dairy; left last situation on account of his employer's death. Address, for three days, J. M., Thorburn & Co.'s seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant married man, without family, as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock; can take charge of any gentleman's place; the best of references; a lodge preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, or would work on a farm, by a man lately landed from the old country; knows his business and is willing to please; the country preferred. Address J. R., No. 29 Leonard-st., down stairs; will be attended to for the remainder of this week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION; well up in the care and management of cattle; he can furnish testimonials to prove that he has held the situation as farm bailiff in the old country. Any person in want of such can find him by addressing A. P., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a man of long experience in this city, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a good four-in-hand driver; the very best of city reference. Call or address P. R., No. 118 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, who understands his business in all its branches, and has no objection to take care of a pair of horses, and will make himself useful; good references will be given. Address GARDENER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN AND wife, (respectable Protestants,) situations to take care of offices or a bank; is a good penman; can produce the best of city reference, or security if required. Address A. B. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN; English; a good waiter, coachman, or valet to a gentleman; perfectly competent; excellent recommendations. Address T. COOKE, at Mr. Woodhead's, No. 114 6th-av., corner 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a married man, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business in both; has good reference. Address W. A. P., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man in a wholesale or retail grocery store; the best of reference can be produced as to character and capability. Address ROBERT HAMILTON, No. 110 Suffolk-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, as a flower, fruit and vegetable gardener; also, greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A CARPENter by trade, to hire out by the month; understands farming; also the care and management of horses; prefers country life to city. Any person requiring such address A. E., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business, in the care and management of horses; city reference unexceptionable. Can be seen at No. 840 Broadway, or address A. M., same place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter in a dry goods store, or any other kind of a store; is not afraid of work and has the best of city reference. Address J. J., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant book-keeper, shipping or entry clerk in a wholesale house; good reference. Address J. M., No. 266 Broadway, Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 20 years of age, as clerk in a grocery; understands the care of horses, and gardening; no objection to the country. Address NELSON FRASIER, 192 Varick-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family by a man of experience, who can give the best city or country reference. Address PRIVATE STABLE, No. 7 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands his business in all its branches, and good references. Address J. R., No. 39 West 18th-st.; private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY RESpectable young man as coachman and gardener, or to make himself generally useful in city or country; good references at BOOKHAMS, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of city reference. Address H. N., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; best of city references given; can be seen for two days. Address letters to O. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER WHO WRITES A good law clerk's hand wishes to write by the folio. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—WELL RECOMMENDED SERVants, immediately, for the best situations, in first-class families, at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, and houseworkers. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SECRETARY IN A COAL AND Oil Company recently organized and owning a valuable property. Must be able to be interested (self or friends) in the concern, which promises large returns. Salary liberal. Address, with references, Box No. 1,506 Post-office.

WANTED—A NURSE. A HIGHLY RESPECTAble middle-aged Protestant woman, who is willing to go to the country, and who can bring satisfactory references, can hear of a good situation on application at No. 60 West 22d-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-Office, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; also, a girl for nurse and chambermaid, in a private family; must thoroughly understand their business. Apply at No. 141 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT young man, who is accustomed to investigate mercantile credits. Apply, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

WANTED—DRUG ENTRY CLERK, ONE WHO has had experience; is a good writer and correct at figures, and who can come well recommended, may apply in own writing to Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—GARDENERS.—TWO GOOD GARdeners can have work by applying this day at No. 22 Ferry-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN A SILK GOODS JOBBING house, an experienced entry clerk. Address, in own hand writing, stating references, Box 1,008 Post-office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE, TWO BOYS. Address Box No. 1,845 City Post-office.

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS AND NOTION DEALERS.—The undersigned being the oldest envelope manufacturers in this country, and having the amplest facilities, are always ready to supply, by the thousand or by the million, envelopes of every variety of size, pattern and color, at the lowest prices. Samples furnished when called for.
WM. P. LYON & WITTEMORE,
No. 537 Pearl-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....................$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
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Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¼ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions imited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE WONDER—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—AFTERNOON CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

ISAAC M. VEITCH, Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge I. O. Odd Fellows, has issued his proclamation inviting and exhorting all Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments throughout the United States to send representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States, to assemble at Baltimore on the third Monday of September next. For four years the Southern Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments have not been represented, and the Most Worthy Grand Sire expresses the hope that the brotherhood may renew its fraternal intercourse, and that "its great heart may ever vibrate in unison with the teachings of charity."

The Savannah *Herald* reports the arrival there of Capt. MOORE and the burying party which is to go to Andersonville to inter the remains of the Union soldiers who died in the prison there. The *Herald* says that there is a very serious obstacle to the further progress of Capt. MOORE and his party, namely, entire lack of transportation. The resources of the Quartermaster's Department at this post are inadequate for the overland transportation of the ship load of material which has arrived, and it will be equally impracticable to attempt to reach the destination via Macon, from which Andersonville is distant nearly 80 miles.

We have a few particulars of the loss of the ship *Wm. Nelson* by fire off Newfoundland. The fire was caused by carelessness in fumigating the vessel, and when it was impossible to save her, the Captain and other officers, and the cabin passengers, left in the boats of the ship, and she soon went down with over 400 steerage passengers. By our last foreign news we learn that the steamship *Lafayette*, on her outward voyage, picked up forty-five passengers from three boats.

The Rochester *Union* states that AUGUSTUS H. SIBLEY, an employe of the American Express Company, has been detected in the act of embezzlement, and has made a pretty full confession of his crime. He has been in the employ of the express company for nearly three years, as clerk at the desk for incoming property. While in this position he managed to abstract or appropriate to his own use money amounting to over $3,800. The amount of bail has been fixed at $5,000.

The copious rain of Sunday night created a considerable flood in New-Jersey. The Raritan was especially affected, rising rapidly to about ten feet above ordinary high-water mark. The Delaware and Raritan Canal was broken in several places, and a number of barges and boats were carried off. The Schuylkill was similarly aroused, and a great deal of damage was done near Philadelphia. The rain fell for two or three hours with almost unexampled violence.

We have dates from Port-au-Prince to the 28th ult. The rebels continue to hold Cape Haytien, and the government forces were making slow work in reducing that town. The place had been declared in a state of siege, and all the foreign Consuls notified of that fact, but it was considered a difficult work on the part of the government to make it effective. The rebels were confined to Cape Haytien, the rest of the island being tranquil.

The Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, now in the sixteenth year of its existence, has just graduated a class of twenty-three students, and judging from the success that other lady physicians have had, there is little doubt that they will find enough to do. The Philadelphia *North American* says there are some six or eight "regular" female physicians in that city, whose daily practice is equal to that of the average of male physicians.

In the "Buenos Ayres hide case," which for ten days has been on trial in the United States District Court at Boston, the jury found a verdict for the claimants. The court ruled, substantially, that the "double invoice" system in the "hide cases" was illegal, and on its face fraudulent, and would throw the burden of proof on parties using them to show that they did so without intent to defraud.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has this paragraph: "Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON is desirous of forming a business association with an experienced or established cotton or other commission house in the City of New-Orleans. He will receive communications through the Post-office. We presume there are few men who could add more business to the books of any house in this city than this gentleman."

We have dates from Sinaloa to the 10th of June. There was no news of importance. A force of 3,000 was preparing to operate against the Imperialists. There was no immediate prospect of the threatened French movement against the interior of the State.

The Union State Convention of Maine will be held at Portland on the 10th of August; the Democratic Convention will be held in the same city on the 15th.

The coercive attempt of the railroad laborers at Buffalo has completely failed; the roads have got all the men they need, and the striking combination is defeated.

It is stated that the rebel Gens. JACKSON and MARMADUKE have been released from Fort Warren.

FROM EUROPE.

The *City of Washington* and the *Pennsylvanian* arrived at this port yesterday, and the *North American* at Father Point, bringing news from Europe to the 6th inst. The most important news from Great Britain is the resignation of the Lord Chancellor, in consequence of a vote of censure in the House of Commons, and the appointment of Lord CRANWORTH as his successor. The Fourth of July was celebrated with great enthusiasm at London and Paris. Parliament was prorogued on the 5th. The Queen's speech, which was delivered by commission, touches on American affairs, and expresses much gratification at the termination of the struggle between the North and the South.

LOCAL NEWS.

The United Service Petroleum and Mining Company was again up before Justice DODGE yesterday, Messrs. HENRY C. BANKS, WM. BOIES, and Assistant District-Attorney GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., appearing for the people, and Ex-Judge SIDNEY H. STUART and Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Jr., for the defendants, WILLIAM D. MANN and DANIEL STRATTON, Jr., the actual President, Directors & Co. of this oil company. Mr. GEORGE D. KELLOGG, one of the victims of the fraud, was examined at considerable length, and his testimony corroborated our previously-published accounts of the great petroleum scheme. The further hearing is set down for Friday morning next at 9 o'clock.

The Sixty-first New-York, Seventy-ninth New-York and Ninety-fifth New-York Regiments, as well as the Fourth United States Infantry, arrived yesterday, and are now in the city. The One Hundred and Seventh Ohio, Second Massachusetts and Thirty-first Maine passed through yesterday for their several States. A grand reception will be accorded the Seventy-ninth Highlanders to-day by their friends. The Sixty-first and Ninety-fifth New-York will, no doubt, proceed to Hart's Island for payment and final muster. The Sixth Regulars are to be stationed in the harbor on garrison duty. Several other regiments will come on the next few days.

The deaths in New-York during the past week were 660—106 men, 100 women, 262 boys, and 192 girls—an increase of 106 upon the mortality of the previous week, and an increase of 50 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1864. Of the deceased 416 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Cholera infantum, 148; consumption, 59; infantile marasmus, 56; infantile convulsions, 45; diarrhœa, 32; inflammation of the lungs, 32; dysentery, 20; typhoid fever, 13; typhus, 11; disease of the heart, 9; small-pox, 8.

Surrogate TUCKER has just rendered an important opinion in the case of the estate of MARY S. FISH, in which he recites the authorities in the Court of Appeals on the question as to interest on legacies, bequests, trust, annuities, &c., and claims that the law in this State is well-settled in relation thereto. The claim of the legatees to receive interest earlier than one year after the date of the letters testamentary is denied by the Surrogate.

A mass meeting of the street-sweeping "strikers" was held in the City Hall Park yesterday. About 300 persons were present. Mr. McALEAR presided, and addresses were made by Messrs. DUFFY, KEEGAN, RILEY, STEVENS and DALY.

WILLIAM LEEPLER, a child of thirteen years, whose parents dwell in Third-street, near Avenue B, was run over and almost instantly killed, yesterday morning, by a butcher's cart, in Fifty-first-street, near Ninth-avenue.

At the Live Stock Market yesterday the supplies of beef cattle were fair, and prices ranged at about last week's figures, namely: 12c.@17c. ℔ lb. for poor to prime bullocks. Veal calves are in brisk demand at last week's rates, (7c.@11c.) Cows sell rather dull. Sheep are abundant, and sell at 5½c.@6½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Live hogs are not plenty, and sell high, good bringing 12c.@12c.⅛ ℔ lb.

The price of Gold advanced from 142¼ to 142⅞ yesterday; extreme sales 142@143¼. The Railways left off dull, and Government Stocks barely steady, as compared with Saturday. Money 5@6 ℔ cent. to the Brokers. Exchange on London dull, at 108⅞@109 for Gold.

Produce and merchandise were in fair demand yesterday. Flour and Wheat closed heavily. Corn and Oats were firmer. New Mess Pork advanced materially. Lard was also a shade dearer. The freight market was rather quiet.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan yesterday amounted to $5,663,500. There were 3,903 individual subscriptions for $50 and $100.

The British Withdrawal of Belligerent Rights—Mr. Seward's Last Dispatch.

A dispatch from Secretary SEWARD to Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, which had not been previously given to the public, was laid before the British Parliament on the 3d inst. That dispatch we publish to-day in another column. It cannot be said to present the relations of the two governments in any new or more unfavorable light to the public, on either side of the Atlantic. Mr. SEWARD, it is true, gives additional point and illustration to the statement of the case which he presented in his letter to the Secretary of the Navy. But no material facts, that can be called new, are presented in the present dispatch. In his letter to Secretary Welles, Mr. SEWARD said:

"The withdrawal of the twenty-four hour rule has not been made absolute by Great Britain; and, therefore, the customary courtesies are not to be paid by our vessels to those of the British navy."

In his dispatch to Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, the Secretary pointedly and firmly dissents from Lord RUSSELL's decision, that any Ex-Confederate privateer, now in British waters, may be permitted to divest itself of its warlike character, "and to assume the flag of any nation recognized by her Majesty's Government." Far from being able to admit the legality or justice of this decision, Mr. SEWARD informs the British Minister, first, that the United States will submit to no abridgment of the reciprocal hospitalities between the public vessels of the United States and those of Great Britain; next, that retaliation will be applied to British men-of-war visiting American ports; and, finally, that the Government of the United States protest against and controvert the decision which "would allow vessels-of-war of insurgents or pirates to enter or leave British ports, *whether for disarmament or otherwise.*

Mr. SEWARD is naturally led, by Lord RUSSELL's own admissions, to comment upon the fact that in this matter of withdrawing belligerent recognition from the late insurgents, the British Government—as in the case of recognizing the rebels as belligerents—find it necessary to consult with France before acting. It certainly *looks* like anything but an exhibition of confidence in the justice of their own policy, and a courteous disposition toward this country, for the Queen's advisers to rush incontinently to Paris the moment the question of doing an act of common friendship to a kindred nation is under discussion. If Lord RUSSELL could see his own attitude as lookers-on see it—posting off to Paris with the arrival of every American mail, dispatch box in hand—and eagerly taking counsel with the Emperor's Foreign Minister before venturing even to form an opinion on American subjects, he would find it hard to reconcile that attitude with the dignity, the honesty, or the independence of a great power. Probably, we Americans can stand a few years more of this Anglo-Gallican style of conducting the affairs of the British Foreign Office. We have stood it four years already. And there is something in getting used to a thing—even if we mildly protest against it, as Mr. SEWARD does in this dispatch. But can the British Government stand it, and retain, at the same time, the ancient respect of neighboring Powers. Spain is not permitted to-day to rank with the so-called Great Powers of Europe; but Spain finds it to comport better with her dignity to rid herself at once and forever of the Confederate pirate nuisance, without crawling on hands and knees into the ante-chambers of the French Foreign Office, to find the cue for her decisions. There is a melancholy humiliation, we should think, for a first-class power, in the very confession that its agents and ministers cannot call their souls their own until they have found out the disposition of some neighboring potentate of greater self-reliance. England has been in this subordinate position before now, but mainly in the ante-revolutionary epochs of her history.

How much of the indifferently satisfactory posture of affairs which Mr. SEWARD comments upon, is due to the settled policy of the British Government, and how much to the peculiar peevishness, irresoluteness, and lack of equanimity which so eminently distinguish Lord RUSSELL, it would be hard for us to determine. But we scarcely think it would be possible for a British Minister to make less of anything in the shape of *a gracious action* than the present incumbent of the British Foreign office. His peculiar *forte* seems to be the dissemination of his own unhappy peculiarities of thought, temper and sentiment. Unfortunately these peculiarities are not improved by the manipulation—whatever that may be—which they undergo in the French Foreign office. Hence, probably this dispatch of Mr. SEWARD's—which could only have been elicited by such a display of that kind of half-and-half friendship in which Lord RUSSELL's diplomacy has placed the intercourse of the two governments. Nothing serious may follow; but nothing is gained in the way of a thoroughly good understanding. Nothing, moreover, *will be gained* in that direction so long as the British foreign policy is squared by that of another European Power, we care not whether that Power be ostensibly friendly to us or not.

The Atlantic Telegraph Tariff and Traffic Arrangements.

We publish to-day the official statement of the tariff and traffic arrangements of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. They differ, *apparently*, in no material respect from those reported previously in abstract form. In the official statement now given to the public, the directors, however, take especial care to have it understood that, even at the proposed extravagant rate of charges, they will come under no responsibility whatever for the carrect transmission or the safe and prompt delivery of messages intrusted to them. Those who make use of the line *at one dollar a letter* —five letters being reckoned a word—will thus have the cheerful excitement of counting on the chances of the ultimate disposition of their dispatches. Weeks may elapse before they ascertain whether their messages have gone to Jericho or to the bottom of the Atlantic. Or if, in accidental cases, the proper address is discovered without unnecessary delay, and the message is delivered, then will follow the pleasant excitement of speculating on the errors of transmission—which the directors are candid enough to anticipate, and for which they utterly refuse to be held responsible. Thus, says Mr. Secretary SAWARD, in behalf of the company, "Nor will they (the directors) consent to be liable for any sum whatever, *under any circumstances whatever*. as damages or otherwise, for loss accruing from errors, mistakes, delays or other causes in respect to any message intrusted to them."

We dare say it is all right—if the company can make this style of doing business *pay* them. At the rate of one dollar per alphabetical letter, the sender of messages may be presumed to be rather careful as to what he writes—how his message is worded—who he sends it to—where the intended recipient lives —and what faculty that happy individual may have of interpreting and correcting messages, so as to avoid *"loss acruing from errors, mistakes, delays, or other causes."* If those who are to patronize the telegraph have not made up their minds for all this, then they will not be able to blame the Directors for not having forewarned them. The luxury of asking, through the cable, after a relative's health in London or Paris, at the respective rates of twenty pounds sterling, or twenty guineas, may be indulged in—but with some drawbacks, it may be perceived. For instance, your neighbor Jones may send a message to his London partner to take half a million of Five-Twenties, at the London rate. If that message should go to your relative, in place of an inquiry after his health—both might suffer some inconvenience. Or Jones and his partner might suffer still more inconvenience, and loss as well. But the company would have incurred no responsibility, beyond applying your two hundred-dollar check to their own account.

There is a degree of independence about this mode of transacting business which invites attention, although we cannot see that it will be so easy for the Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company to *popularize* it—as he proposes doing with the company's management generally, after a time.

Meanwhile let us illustrate what the cheapest sort of message sent across the Atlantic will come to. Take the following:

"NEW-YORK, July 18, 1865.
To Richard Wilson, Shipowner, No. 214 Dale-street, Liverpool, England.
Yours of July 17 received. Buy 2,500 at 75.
EDWARD WILSON."

By the company's tariff all figures are charged as words; and the date, address, and signature are all counted in the charge. At a dollar (in gold) a letter, then, we find that EDWARD WILSON's dispatch costs that individual exactly $195. Even at *five dollars a word*, were the counting of the words done as it is here, a dispatch of the kind we have instanced would cost $45. By taking, first of all, no dispatch at less than one hundred dollars, and counting each letter, date, address and all, the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company get more than four times what would appear to the uninitiated to be the legitimate charge, even by their own scale. When this company once gets to work, it will be interesting and instructive to watch their operations.

A Righteous Failure.

On Thursday evening a brutal outrage was perpetrated in the First Ward, the stable of a cartman named MADDEN, who is employed by the contractors, being entered and the leg of a valuable horse cut off.—*New-York Times, Saturday.*

On Saturday night, some of the strikers—comprising dirt cartmen, who would not work for the new contractors—burned a cart belonging to GEORGE HOPPER, in the Seventeenth Ward. Mr. HOPPER is one of the men now employed by the contractors. Last evening the strikers entered his stable and cut the throat of his horse. They afterward beat HOPPER himself, who is an old man.—*Evening Post, Monday.*

Under the stimulus of these manly acts, and many others of lesser importance, evidently done "to fire the street-cleaner's heart," the striking cartmen and broommen undertook, last evening, to hold a grand mass meeting, the moral and physical force of which was to cause the whole city to tremble and the knees of the new contractors to smite together. The City Hall Park was engaged, an ample rostrum was erected, and all the usual appliances for attracting a crowd were put in action. To the credit of the city, the attempt was a very conspicuous failure. The people manifested the most supreme indifference; and although the hour was fixed so as to have the speakers vociferating just as the mighty rivers of laboring men were passing up-town along Park-row and Broadway, not more than two hundred men in all were gathered at the stand. It is safe to say that, aside from those immediately concerned in organizing it, not two score men took the slightest notice of the affair.

Among other names used for bait, by making them "Vice-Presidents," we observe Messrs. Beatty, Reilly, Mooney, Quinn, Murphy, Haggerty, Houlahan, McDermott, McLoud, &c. The President was Mr. P. J. McALEER, and the chief speakers were Messrs. DUFFY, RILEY, DALY and KEEGAN. With a show of having enlisted all the great labor interests, the getters-up used names said to represent associations of artists, painters, car drivers, tailors, printers, drygoods clerks, ship joiners and carpet clerks. The resolutions are confined to a general denial of a string of charges, (the chief of which are invented for the occasion, having never before appeared in print,) and the careful evasion of the real question at issue.

But enough. The new contractors have already about as much help as they want, and the strikers may be sure that hacking off horses' legs and cutting horses' throats, burning carts and mauling old and helpless men, will never bring back the steady employment and good wages they have forfeited; and we trust that the contractors, who have suffered serious inconvenience and loss from the strike, will do themselves and the cause of honest labor the justice never to employ one of the men who have joined in the movement. Had they simply declined to work on a difference about wages, or for any other reason, and still kept the peace and permitted others to enjoy the privileges they claimed for themselves, *i. e.* to do as they pleased with their own labor, there would have been little cause of complaint; but they have appealed to force and to cowardly outrages, and the tenor of their speeches last night was all that way. It is, therefore, the right of the public to teach the strikers a lesson—and that lesson should be a refusal of employment in any occupation for which the people are taxed.

The Prevalence of Incendiarism---And the Immunity Accorded to Incendiaries.

The crime of incendiarism, involving as it does the gravest consequence to life and property, is one which appears to excite too little comment, and to be followed by too slight investigation of its authors.

During the last week several successful attempts to destroy property have been made, and scarcely a week passes in which, at the close of reports of fires, the words "supposed to be of incendiary origin," do not occur. No convictions or arrests ever follow these occurrences, and it would seem that no efforts are made to procure such. We happened a day or two since to come across the report of the Fire Department for six months, ending with May, 1864. During that period ninety fires occurred of incendiary origin out of a total of one hundred and ninety-five. There were thirteen persons arrested, and of these four were discharged and seven held to bail, while only two were indicted by the Grand Jury. So that the perpetrators of this horrible offence entirely escaped in eighty-eight instances. Surely there is something wrong here. Letting alone the frightful state of morals disclosed by such an amount of arson in a city like ours, there must be something wrong in the failures of those in whose hands the safety of the city rests.

The same report alludes to the comparative security enjoyed by the owners of large establishments who employ private watchmen. But that any community which has a police, and all the paraphernalia for the prevention of crime, should need to employ private watchmen at all seems an anomaly. At all events, the subject is one calling for active and close investigation. The class of persons who are capable of arson—domestic guerrillas of the deepest dye—must be better watched; a more complete system of rewards needs to be organized, and when arrests are made evil doers should receive the full measure of punishment due their detestable deeds.

POLYGAMY.—It will be remembered that the Republican Chicago Platform of 1856 spoke of "slavery and polygamy as the twin relics of barbarism." So far as slavery is concerned, it is now a relic in the deadest sense, and it seems that polygamy also is preparing itself for death. Speaker COLFAX, and a number of other prominent gentlemen, have recently passed through Utah, and while at Salt Lake City had a conference with the Prophet BRIGHAM YOUNG, in the course of which Mr. COLFAX remonstrated earnestly against the barbarous institution of polygamy. The Prophet said in reply that it was no essential part of Mormonism; that it did not exist in the early days of the Mormon church; that it was not enjoined in the Book of Mormon, and that if the Lord were to give him a revelation that it should be stopped, he would cheerfully enforce the divine injunction. It seemed, from the Prophet's remarks, that he was in expectation of receiving such a revelation. We hope he will get it before next session of Congress, though we hardly know how he will dispose of his three score and ten wives.

OLD FOGIES.—We mentioned the other day that certain old Ohio Hunkers had challenged the nation to discuss the question of slavery with them—they taking the ground that the institution was right, and consequently that it ought to be resurrected. This is quite as entertaining as the programme recently adopted at a Union meeting in North Carolina, where a resolution was adopted setting forth that, "We (the meeting) would prefer the abolition of slavery *to be gradual*." Perhaps the institution should have been abolished gradually, and perhaps it should not have been abolished at all; but the fact remains fixed that it has been abolished suddenly, totally, irretrievably and forever; and it is time that everybody, North and South, had heard the news.

FICTITIOUS REPORTING.—The *Tribune's* graphic and eloquent description of the terrific combats among the lions, tigers, bears and other wild beasts in Barnum's Museum during the fire, is going the rounds of the country press. Our rural neighbors do not suspect for a moment that a city journal of position and character would, in a report of city incidents, substitute fiction for fact. Some doubt is thrown upon the accuracy of our neighbor's statement, however, by the fact that there was not in the Museum at the time of the fire, a single lion, tiger, bear or wild beast of any kind. An enterprising reporter may sometimes see "snakes" where none exist, but the *Tribune's* scribe must have been very far gone to see so many ferocious animals where actually there were none at all.

OBITUARY.

Madam Eliza B. Jumel.

A single sentence in this morning's TIMES serves to awaken many memories of the past, and revive remembrances of men and parties long since crumbled or forgotten. Thus it reads: "Died, on Sunday morning, July 16, at her late residence, Washington Heights, Madam ELIZA B. JUMEL, in the 92d year of her age."

Madam JUMEL, whose death is chronicled above, was a very singular person, about whose name twined many marvelous stories, and with whose history the greatest men of colonial and Revolutionary days were intimately connected. According to one historian, she was born of an English mother, Mrs. CAPET, in the cabin of a French frigate, which in the year of our Lord 1769 was carrying troops to the West Indies from La Brest. The mother died as the child drew the first breath of life. Somewhat embarrassed by the tender charge, the Captain concluded to keep her, but afterward, when driven into Newport, R. I., harbor, he placed her in the custody of an elderly lady named THOMPSON, who agreed to take good care of her. Mrs. THOMPSON was a good woman, and many clergymen visited her comparatively humble dwelling, so that the early years of the little one were passed amid good influences.

Many of His Britannic Majesty's officers dwelt in Newport. Among them was a certain Col. P. CROIX, whose personal appearance is reported to have been most taking—whose position in society was excellent. The Colonel met Miss CAPET when she was about seventeen years of age, and fell in love with her pretty face and pleasant figure. She reciprocated the tender passion, which eventuated in an elopement, the indiscreet but entirely happy pair proceeding to New-York, where the lady lodged at a "handsome wooden structure," but recently standing where now rests the north wing of STEWART's marble palace.

Brought at once into contact with the best people in the city, the lady became a cultured woman of the world, fond of its pleasures, versed in its intrigues, interested in the cabals of politicians, and espousing with ardor one side or the other of the continual military emeutes with which the latter days of the eighteenth century were so cursed in New-York City. She was present at the opening of the first session of Congress at Philadelphia, in September, 1774, and at the inauguration of WASHINGTON as President, she created a decided impression by her beauty and general air of *savoir faire*. She was about twenty years of age then, and very elegant in person and distinguished in bearing. Mme. JUMEL first met AARON BURR when he ranked as a Captain in the army, and was greatly impressed by his power and expression. She was even then intimate with BENEDICT ARNOLD, whose wife she fancied her best friend, and with PATRICK HENRY, in whose breast of reserve she started a dangerous fire of love and passion; but, forgetful of those noted men, and of the scores who bent willingly before her shrine, she wrote thus of the man who, in after years, was destined to be her lord, if not her master. She says:

"Capt. AARON BURR, in the hey-day of his youth, as he now was, appeared to me the perfection of manhood personified. He was beneath the common size of men, only five feet and a half high, but his figure and form had been fashioned in the models of the graces. Petite as he comparatively was, he had a martial appearance, and displayed in all his movements those accomplishments which are only acquired in the camp and embellished in the boudior of the graces. In a word, he was a combined model of Mars and Apollo. His eye was of the deepest black, and sparkled with an incomprehensible brilliancy when he smiled; but if enraged, its power was absolutely terrific. Into whatever female society he chanced, by the fortune of war or by the vicissitudes of private life to be cast, he conquered all hearts without an effort; and, until he became deeply involved in the cares of State, and the vexations incident to the political arena, I do not believe a female capable of the gentle emotions of love ever looked upon him without loving him. Wherever he went he was petted and caressed by our sex, and hundreds vied with each other in a continuous struggle to offer him some testimonial of their adulation. And yet, with all this popularity in the polite circles, he never took advantage of his position, and I do not believe that any female ever had cause to complain of his seductive wiles, perfidy or injustice."

The casual meeting between the two took place at the rooms of Lady STIRLING, and resulted in Miss CAPET's acceptance of an invitation to accompany Capt. BURR that evening to the theatre. On the way to the house, BURR asked permission to stop for a friend, and so doing he brought into the carriage and introduced to Miss CAPET as his friend the afterward celebrated MARGARET MONCRIEF. A desperate flirtation followed, but beyond that nothing of any moment occurred between them, and he soon after was called away, so that for years they did not meet.

Continuing her gay career, Miss CAPET met and knew intimately the great leaders of the Revolutionary struggle. THOMAS JEFFERSON was a frequent visitor at her house, and a friendship formed between them which ceased only with his death, in 1826. Old BEN FRANKLIN called her his "Fairy Queen," and was on terms of such intimacy with her as permitted him to salute her lips in the presence of friends. Gen. KNOX was likewise a worshipper before her, and LAFAYETTE was greatly charmed. That such a woman as this should have gone through escapades and adventures is but natural; that she should take pleasure and pride in bringing men of loftiest position to her feet is quite understandable; that her reputation should materially suffer by the scandal of her rivals and the jealous tattlings of her female friends is what one would expect; but that she should finally accept the hand of, and marry, a quiet, hard-working, adventurous trader, is a vagary difficult of explanation. She did it, however. In the early days of this century she was wooed and won by a Frenchman named STEPHEN JUMEL, who, landing here poor, made an immense fortune in the wine trade. He became noted for his wealth, liberality and kind-hearted benevolence, and singular foresight in business matters. Of him our worthy but eccentric fellow-citizen, GRANT THORBURN, said:

"STEPHEN JUMEL, a Frenchman, was among our early merchant princes. One morning, about 10 o'clock, in the year 1806, this gentleman, in company with WILLIAM BAYARD, HARMON LE ROY, ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Gen. CLARKSON, and some dozen others, was reading and discussing the news just arrived from Liverpool in the extraordinary short passage of seven weeks. The matter mostly concerned NAPOLEON I. and the battle of Wagram. While thus engaged, a carman's horse backed his cart into the Whitehall-slip. The cart was got out, but the horse was drowned, and every one began pitying the poor carman's ill-luck. JUMEL instantly arose, and placing a ten-dollar bill between his thumb and finger, and holding it aloft while it fluttered in the breeze, and with his hat in the other hand he walked through the length and breadth of the crowd, exclaiming, "How much you pity the poor man? I pity him ten dollars. How much you pity him?" By this ingenious and noble *coup* he collected in a few moments about seventy dollars, which he gave over at once to the unfortunate and fortunate carman. This has since been imitated often, but of its originality with him there can be no question."

Shortly after this marriage, the downfall of the great NAPOLEON occurred, and the pacification of Europe was secured. This seemed a favorable opportunity for the wealthy Frenchman, who had long since retired from active business, to take his beautiful and accomplished wife to the centre of continental splendor. They went to Paris, purchased a magnificent establishment, and under the social patronage of LAFAYETTE and his cotemporaries, Madame JUMEL became as noted in the *salons* of the French capital as in the parlors of the western metropolis. Her wit and talent placed her in the very van of the frequenters of the court, and while she never failed to make continual conquests, we are not of those who believe the slanderers of her reputation. Gaiety is not always guilt, frivolity not always the exponent of heartlessness, and despite Madame JUMEL's wonderful gaiety and never-ceasing frivolty, she was deep and shrewd and able enough to maintain her position against the combined attacks of those who envied her.

Her life of prodigious prodigality made sad inroads upon her husband's fortune, and he became low spirited. She rallied him, but investigation demonstrated the comparative wreck of his estate, and she failed to arouse him to the necessary exertion. Self-reliant, bold, independent and clear-sighted, she broke up their establishment in Paris and returned alone to New-York in 1822. Resolved to mend what she had broken, she retired to an estate of her own on the island, and devoted herself to the recuperation of her husband's fortune with such signal success that when, in 1828, at the age of sixty-four, he returned to this country, he found himself possessed of means at once abundant and satisfactory. They lived happily together until his death, which resulted in his seventieth year, from an accidental fall.

At this time Col. BURR was practicing law, with great success, in New-York. His legal position was in the front rank: triumph succeeded triumph, and although old in years, he seemed but in the prime of life. There was talk of cholera in the city, and Madame JUMEL, who had large interests in real estate determined upon a carriage tour in the country. Desiring, however, to take legal advice on some matters before leaving, she determined to consult Col. BURR, whose preëminence in real estate law was universally conceded. It was a long time since she had seen him. Years had changed them both; oceans and events had separated them; marriage and its consequences had turned the thoughts of each in other directions; and now, when the one was an old man and the other a well-advanced woman, they were to meet. He was perfect in all the subtleties of social life; she was the exponent, *ne plus ultra*, of fashionable life. The one could not hope to blind, mislead, or seduce the other. His office was at No. 23 Nassau-street, and she drove thither to consult him. Never forgetful of eye, or feature, or figure, he recognized her in a moment, and, as PARTON in his *Life of Aaron Burr*, says:

"He received her in his courtliest manner, complimented her with admirable tact, listened with soft deference to her statement. He was the ideal man of business—confidential, self-possesssed, polite—giving his client the flattering impression that the faculties of his whole soul were concentrated upon the affair in hand. She was charmed, yet feared him. He took the papers, named the day when his opinion would be ready and handed her to her carriage with winning grace. At seventy-eight years of age, he was still straight, active, agile, fascinating.

On the appointed day she sent to his office a relative, a student of law, to receive his opinion. This young gentleman, timid and inexperienced, had an immense opinion of BURR's talents; had heard all good and all evil of him; supposed him to be, at least, the acutest of possible men. He went. BURR behaved to him in a manner so exquisitely pleasing, that, to this hour, he has the liveliest recollection of the scene. No topic was introduced but such as were familiar and interesting to young men. His manners were such as this age of slangy familiarity cannot so much as imagine. The young gentleman went home to Madame JUMEL only to extol and glorify him.

Madame and her party began their journey, revisiting Ballston, whither, in former times, she had been wont to go in a chariot drawn by eight horses; visiting Saratoga, then in the beginning of its celebrity, where, in exactly ten minutes after her arrival, the decisive lady bought a house and all it contained. Returning to New-York to find that her mansion had been despoiled by robbers in her absence, she lived for a while in the city. Col. BURR called upon the young gentleman who had been Madame's messenger, and, after their acquaintance had ripened, said to him, "Come into my office; I can teach you more in one year than you can learn in ten, in an ordinary way." The proposition being submitted to Madame JUMEL, she, anxious for the young man's advancement, gladly and gratefully consented. He entered the office. BURR kept him close at his books. He *did* teach him more in a year than he could have learned in ten in an ordinary way. BURR lived then in Jersey City. His office swarmed with applicants for aid, and he seemed to have quite lost the power of refusing. In no other respects, bodily or mental, did he exhibit signs of decrepitude.

Some months passed on without his again meeting Madame JUMEL. At the suggestion of the student, who felt exceedingly grateful to BURR for the solicitude with which he assisted his studies, Madame JUMEL invited Col. BURR to dinner. It was a grand banquet, at which he displayed all the charms of his manner and shone to conspicuous advantage. On handing to dinner the giver of the feast, he said: "I give you my hand, Madame; my heart has long been yours." This was supposed to be merely a compliment and was little remarked at the time. Col. BURR called upon the lady; called frequently; became ever warmer in his attentions; proposed, at length, and was refused. He still plied his suit, however, and obtained at last, not the lady's consent, but an *undecided no*. Improving his advantage on the instant, he said, in a jocular manner, that he should bring out a clergyman to Fort Washington on a certain day, and there he would once more solicit her hand.

He was as good as his word. At the time appointed, he drove out in his gig to the lady's country residence, accompanied by Dr. BOGART, the very clergyman who, just fifty years before, had married him to the mother of his THEODOSIA. The lady was embarrassed, and still refused. But then the scandal! And, after all, why not? Her estate needed a vigilant guardian, and the old house was lonely. After much hesitation, she at length consented to be dressed and to receive her visitors. And she was married. The ceremony was witnessed only by the members of Madame JUMEL's family and by the eight servants of the household, who peered eagerly in at the doors and windows. The ceremony over, Mrs. BURR ordered supper. Some bins of M. JUMEL'L wine cellar, that had not been opened for half a century, were laid under contribution. The little party was a very merry one. The parson, in particular, it is remembered, was in the highest spirits, overflowing with humor and anecdote. Except for Col. BURR's great age, (which was not apparent,) the match seemed not an unwise one. The lurking fear he had had of being a poor and homeless old man was put to rest. She had a companion who had been ever agreeable, and her estate a steward than whom no one living was supposed to be more competent.

As a remarkable circumstance connected with this marriage, it may be just mentionen that there was a woman in New-York who had aspired to the hand of Col. BURR and who, when she heard of his union with another, wrung her hands and shed tears. A feeling of that nature can seldom, since the creation of man, have been excited by the marriage of a man on the verge of fourscore.

A few days after the wedding, the 'happy pair' paid a visit to Connecticut, of which State a nephew of Col. BURR's was then Governor. They were received with attention. At Hartford, BURR advised his wife to sell out her shares in the bridge over the Connecticut at that place and invest the proceeds in real estate. She ordered them sold. The stock was in demand and the shares brought several thousand dollars. The purchaser offered to pay her the money, but she said, "No; pay it to my husband." To him, accordingly, it was paid, and he had it sewed up in his pocket, a prodigious bulk, and brought it to New-York and deposited it in his own bank to his own credit.

Texas was then beginning to attract the tide of emigration which, a few years later, set so strongly thither. BURR had always taken a great interest in that country. Persons with whom he had been variously connected in life had a scheme on foot for settling a large colony of Germans on a tract of land in Texas. A brig had been chartered and the project was in a state of forwardness, when the possession of a sum of money enabled BURR to buy shares in the enterprise. The greater part of the money which he had brought from Hartford was invested in this way. It proved a total loss. The time had not yet come for emigration to Texas. The Germans became discouraged and separated, and, to complete the failure of the scheme, the title of the lands, in the confusion of the times, proved defective. Meanwhile, Madame, who was a remarkable thrifty woman, with a talent for the management of property, wondered that her husband made no allusion to the subject of the investment, for the Texas speculation had not been mentioned to her. She caused him to be questioned on the subject. He begged to intimate to the lady's messenger that it was no affair of her's and he requested him to remind the lady that she now had a husband to manage her affairs and one who would manage them.

Coolness between the husband and wife was the result of this colloquy. Then came remonstrances. Then estrangement. BURR got into the habit of remaining in his office in the city. Then, partial reconciliation. Full of schemes and spebulations to the last, without retaining any of his former ability to act successfully, he lost more money, and more, and more. The patience of the lady was exhausted. She filed a complain accusing him of infidelity and praying that he might have no more control or authority over her affairs. The accusation is now known to have been groundless; nor, indeed, at the time was it seriously believed. It was used merely as the most convenient legal mode of depriving him of control over her property. At first, he answered the complaint vigorously, but afterward he allowed it to go by default and the proceedings were carried no further. A few short weeks of happiness, followed by a few alternate months of alternate estrangment and reconciliation, and this union, that begun not inauspiciously, was, in effect, though never in law, dissolved."

Since then Madame JUMEL, who has never resumed her late husband's name, has resided in her home at Washington Heights, comparatively alone. She knew but few, and cared not to extend her list of friends. She died on Sunday, possessed of considerable property, which her grand-children will doubtless inherit. Her funeral will be to-day.

Ambrose L. Jordan.

The death of AMBROSE L. JORDAN, a distinguished lawyer of this city, occurred on Sunday, at his residence, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Mr. JORDAN's service at the bar was of long duration, dating from the year 1812, when he commenced the practice of law at Cooperstown, N. Y. There he remained for several years, when a favorable opening induced his removal to Hudson City, where he permanently settled, living there as at home, until 1838, when he came to this city. Taking rank among the foremost at the bar, Mr. JORDAN, when quite young, frequently found himself pitted against the oldest and most experienced lawyers of the State—such men as ELISHA WILLIAMS, likewise of Hudson, trying causes against him, and testing his ability to the full. It was not long before he became the acknowledged leader of the Columbia County Circuit, where, with Mr. WILLIAMS, he divided the most lucrative practice. He subsequently led the river county bar, his opponents being the most distinguished lawyers from all sections of the State. His best known compeers were Thomas J. Oakley, Henry R. Storrs, Samuel L. Talcott, Samuel Stevens, Benjamin F. Butler and Samuel Sherwood—the best names on the roll, all of whom are dead and gone.

Mr. JORDAN coveted no political preferment; he loved the law, and cared only for the honors which its conscientious practice could bring. Nevertheless, he was frequently chosen by the people as their representative. He was a member of the Assembly, a State Senator, a Judge of the Court of Errors, a member of the convention that formed the present Constitution of the State, and Attorney-General. In each of these positions he rounded to the full his sphere of duty, discharging the responsibilities of his office with rare fidelity and skill. Living, he was honored and respected; dead, he will ever be remembered with regard and esteem.

THE LAST MARINE DISASTER.

Particulars of the Loss of the Ship William Nelson.

Four Hundred Steerage Passengers Drowned.

FEARFUL AND HEARTRENDING SCENES.

Forty-five Passengers Picked Up aad Taken to France.

Thirty More Arrive at St. Johns, N. F.

HALIFAX, Monday, July 17.

By the *Alpha* we have the statement of Capt. HART, of the bark *Meteor*. He searched a day and a half for the unfortunate passengers by the ship *Wm. Nelson*, the wreck of which was scattered for miles over the water.

Saved passengers say that on Sunday, the 25th ult., the Captain of the hapless ship determined to fumigate, her, and for this purpose ordered pitch to be taken into the lower hold and red hot irons to be thrown into it. The pitch ignited and boiled over, and set the ship on fire.

When it was found impossible to save the ship, the Captain and other officers, and the cabin passengers, left in the boats of the ship, which soon burned to the water's edge, carrying down over four hundred steerage passengers.

The scenes on board the ill-fated vessel are described as of the most heartrending character.

Capt. HART says that a ship, five or six miles off from his vessel, was seen by him, apparently engaged in searching for the wreck; and he thinks that she undoubtedly saved some of the passengers from the wreck, all of whom had been three days and nights in the water.

The male cabin passengers are rapidly recovering from the effects of their injuries, but the females are badly burned about the arms and legs, and are not progressing so well.

HALIFAX, Monday, July 17.

C. O. LEACH, Esq., United States Consul at St. Johns, N. F., en route for the States, furnishes the following as the statement of the most intelligent of the saved passengers of the ship *William Nelson*:

"On Monday, the 26th ult., the steerage passengers were all ordered above, and the ship was thoroughly washed and fumigated. The fire broke out about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The Captain, with his family and the ship's crew, in two boats, left the ship about 3 P. M. Two other boats then attempted to leave, but these were injured and swamped. Many of the saved passengers are badly burned."

The ship seen by Capt. HART probably saved some of the passengers on board the wreck.

The following dispatch confirms the news received to-day by Mr. GEORGE MACKENZIE, given in our first edition:

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 5—Evening.

The steamship *Lafayette*, from New-York, arrived early this morning at Brest, having picked up from three boats forty-five passengers from the American ship *William Nelson*, from Antwerp for New-York, with 480 passengers. The fate of the remainder was not known.

We also learn that thirty others had reached St. Johns, N. F.

The *Nelson* had 480 passengers, so there must have been over 400 lost, as the chances of rescue were very slight, indeed.

[We have no names of the saved from the *William Nelson*, who reached St. JOHNS, N. F. They were thirty in number, nine females and twenty-one males.]

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Tariff and Traffic Arrangements—An Official Statement.

Mr. GEORGE SEWARD Secretary and General Superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, has sent for publication the following announcement of the arrangements made by that company for the transmission of messages:

12 ST. HELEN'S PLACE,
BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, E. C.,
LONDON, July 1, 1865.

In the looked for event of success to the renewed effort to connect Europe with America by telegraph, it is expected that the cable will be open for public business before the end of the present month.

The extent to which the telegraph between Europe and America will be used by the public is at present purely conjectural. It may, however, be assumed as in any case likely to be considerable, and as the capacity of a single telegraph cable is very limited, the directors feel that in arranging the charge for messages, it will be necessary to proceed experimentally, their desire being to discover the lowest charge at which the cable can be kept fully and usefully employed until it may be possible, by means of additional cables and improved appliances, so to increase the rate of transmission as thereby to gradually render it possible to popularize the tariff, which can only be done by extending the working powers of the company.

The annexed regulations as to tariff have therefore been determined on in the first instance. The directors have thought it would add much to public convenience to make a universal charge for each of the great telegraphic sections of the world, thus relieving those who use the cable from all calculation as to local charges, the payment of all which is included in the charges made by the Atlantic Telegraph Company, for which they undertake to defray the whole cost of transmission from the telegraph station at which the message originates to that of its destination.

In thus offering a great public facility, it must be distinctly understood that the Atlantic Telegraph Company will not incur or accept any liability whatever, either for the due transmission of the message to the cable, or for its safe delivery at its destination; nor will they accept any liability arising from delay or stoppage by reason of any accident to the cable or the instruments. Nor will they consent to be liable for any sum whatever, under any circumstances whatever, as damages or otherwise, for loss accruing from errors, mistakes, delays, or other causes in respect to any message entrusted to them beyond the return of that portion of the charge accruing to the company out of the amount received, in case the agents of the Atlantic Telegraph Company itself shall fail in transmission of the message through the cable.

* * * * * * *

By order. GEORGE SAWARD,
Secretary and General Superintendent.

[Here follow blank forms of messages.]

PROVISIONAL CHARGES FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES.

From any Telegraph Station in Great Britain or Ireland:

To any Telegraph Station in America—twenty words or less, including address, date and signature, not exceeding in all one hundred letters twenty pounds.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty shillings per word.

The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by five, each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word.

All messages in code or cipher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

All figures intended for transmission must be written at full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the range of the telegraphic system will be sent forward by mail.

From any Telegraph Station in Europe:

To any Telegraph station in America—twenty words or less, including address, date and signature, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, twenty-one pounds.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty-one shillings per word.

The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by five; each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word.

All messages in code or cipher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

All figures intended for transmission must be written at full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the range of the telegraphic system will be sent forward by mail.

From any Telegraph Station in Africa, Asia and India:

To any telegraph station in America—twenty words or less, including address, date and signature, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, twenty-five pounds.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty-five shillings per word.

The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by five. Each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word.

All messages in code or cipher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

All figures intended for transmission must be written in full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the range of the telegraphic system will be sent forward by mail.

By order. GEORGE SAWARD,
Secretary and General Superintendent.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

The following are some of the principal officers of the Atlantic Telegraph Company for 1865:

Directors.

Right Hon. JAMES STUART WORTLEY, Chairman.
CURTIS M. LAMPSON, Esq., Vice-Chairman.
G. P. Bidder, Samuel Guirney,
Francis Le Breton, A. T. Hamilton,
Edward Cropper, Edward Moon,
Edward Cunard, George Peabody,
John Pender.

Honorary Director—W. H. Stephenson, Esq.

Honorary Directors in the United States,
E. M. Archibald, H. M. Consul, New-York.
Peter Cooper, New-York.
William E. Dodge, New-York.
Cyrus W. Field, New-York.
Wilson G. Hunt, New-York.
A. A. Low, New-York.
Howard Potter, New-York.

Honorary Directors in British North America.
Hugh Allen, Montreal, Canada.
Willirm Cunard, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Walter Greebre, St. Johns, Newfoundland.
Thomas C. Kinnear, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Consulting Scientific Committee.
William Fairbairn, Manchester.
Capt. Douglas Galton, London.
Professor Wm. Thomson, Glasgow.
Professor C. Wheatstone, London.
Joseph Whitworth, Manchester.

Honorary Consulting Engineer in America.
Gen. Marshall Lefferts, New-York.

Secretary and General Superintendent, George Saward, Esq.

Electrician, Cromwell.

Release of Rebel Generals.

BOSTON, Monday, July 17.

The *Traveller* learns that a number of rebel Generals have recently been released from Fort Warren. Among them was Major-Gen. JACKSON, of Savannah; and it is understood that Gens. MARMADUKE and POTTLE were also of the party.

There are now but few rebel officers in confinement at the fort.

Strike of Laborers.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 17.

There was a large procession on Saturday afternoon of the Laborers' Union, including the strikers, numbering seventeen hundred in all. No trouble occurred. The railroads have supplied the places of the strikers and the Union is entirely beaten.

The German Festival.

The grand festival continues. Yesterday a rehearsal was given at the Academy at 10 A. M., and in the evening a grand concert at the same place. The programme was given in yesterday's TIMES. The day was spent in private social festivities. To-day the societies will visit Central and Lion Parks, and in the evening the great prize concert will be given at the Academy, with the following programme:

FIRST DIVISION.

1. "Only Thee," by Jost. The Philadelphia Saengerrunde.
2. "The Singer's Greeting." by Fischer. Buffalo Liedertafel.
3. "Hunting Song," by Andre. Philadelphia Orpheus.
4. "The Meeting," by Kunz. Washington Saengerbund.
5. "Wine Chorus," by Kruger. Hartford Saengerbund.
6. "Good Night! Farewell!" by Kuecken. Poughkeepsie Germania.
7. "The Grove," by Haeser. The Buffalo Saengerbund.

SECOND DIVISION.

1. "The Sailor's Dream," by Abt. Baltimore Germania.
2. "Storm and Blessing," by Kaliwoda. Philadelphia Saengerbund.
3. "Achter Psalm," by Abt. Baltimore Liederkranz.
4. "Evening Fete," Abt. Philadelphia Liedertafel of the Freien Germeinde.
5. "Love," by Zoeller. Philadelphia Liedertafel.
5. "The Wanderer's Night Song," by Reissiger. Philadelphia Junge Maennerchor.
7. "How Murmur the Waves," by Abt. Baltimore Arion.

Barnum's New Museum Project.

We understand that Mr. BARNUM is up and at the world again for contributions of the rare and curious with which to fill the shelves and salons of a new fire-paoof museum, the plans of which are in promotion. An agent was sent by the last steamer to Europe to secure sundry noteworthy matters of which Mr. GREENWOOD reported some time since, and another will follow in the course of a fortnight. The sympathy felt for Mr. BARNUM throughout the country develops in many ways. Letters are received from persons all over the country, offering collections of coins, of shells, stuffed birds, revolutionary relics and rebellion record curiosities. Gen. SCOTT has presented Mr. BARNUM with a very unique collection of personal relics, which will be of great interest as years go on. The fact is, that the loss of the Museum was a national calamity. The mineralogical cabinets alone were of inestimable value, and can only be replaced by years of careful enterprise. Yet, if every family will send anything curious which they may have on hand, whether it be minerals, shells, stuffed birds or animals, artificial curiosities, relics of the rebellion or revolutionary war, or anything that is historically curious, Mr. BARNUM will acknowledge its receipt, and the name of the donor will be conspicuously attached to it for all coming time—for the next museum will be fire-proof, and will probably stand for ages. We learn that one gentleman presented the new musenm with one thousand rare and valuable shells on Saturday last, and that quite a number of specimens have already been sent in by various individuals. It is only needful to call their attention to it to induce Captains of vessels sailing to all parts of the world to bring home novelties in natural history to present to Mr. BARNUM; and Americans abroad will be sure to bring or send home their contributions in the shape of something rare and valuable for this new institution. We are assured that the Smithsonian Institute, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and several other public collections in various cities will present such duplicates as they have to Mr. BARNUM. He needs this kind of help, material help in contributions. He has money enough and to spare, but money *cannot* do everything, and the only way in which these collections can rapidly be made is by the spontaneous action of our people from Maine to California.

Very few people have any idea of the capital required to start such an enterprise as Mr. BARNUM proposes. He calculates that the

Cost of ground will be	$400,000
Cost of building	250,000
Cost of collection	150,000
Total	$800,000

This is no small matter, and if Mr. BARNUM carries out what he undertakes, and he has never yet failed to do it, it becomes a matter of pride and interest for this city and the entire community. The

MUSEUM WILL CONTAIN

large halls of curiosities, a long saloon, with stage, for philosophic and scientific lectures and experiments, a polytechnic department, for the exhibition of working models of new inventions, a picture gallery, aquaria, immense theatre on the ground floor, where equestria performance will be given three months each year in Winter, pantomime three months in Summer, and "high classed moral dramas and spectacles" during the rest of the year. On the roof will be placed the zoological gardens containing animals of every nature, the whole covered with a well-ventilated story above the roof. An elevator will be worked by a steam engine in the cellar, and the whole structure will be iron proof. This is, as we understand it, but a faint outline of the new museum project, of which Mr. BARNUM is the sole proprietor. Its success will depend greatly on the cordial coöperation of Americans at home and abroad—a coöperation which will doubtless be given heartily and intelligently.

Benjamin L. Billings.

Mr. BENJAMIN L. BILLINGS, a well-known lawyer of this city, and a partner of Gen. C. W. SANDFORD, died suddenly on the steamboat *Matteawan*, while taking his family to Keyport. There was no physician on the boat, but as soon as the landing was made, Dr. J. R. ARROWSMITH was summoned. His services were, however, of no avail, and, in his opinion, Mr. BILLINGS sustained an attack of pure appoplexy causing immediate death. Capt. ARROWSMITH, of the *Matteawan* rendered every assistance in his power, and hurried up his boat that he might the sooner obtain medical aid. Mr. BILLINGS was a laywer of ability and research; his acquaintance was extended and his practice lucrative. As a man he was genial and true, as a member of the bar he was respected, in his death his family and friends sustain a loss which it is impossible to overestimate.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND SOUTHERN CLAIMS.—Mr. DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent, having received a large number of claims for the proceeds of cotton and other property captured by the military authorities, wrote to Secretary MCCULLOCH for instructions. The answer came yesterday. The Treasury Department has no power to adjudicate claims for the proceeds of property turned over to its agents by the military authorities. Hence the better course would be for parties to withdraw their papers and send them to the Court of Claims, as providvd by law. That tribunal was specially designed for the settlement of all such cases, and an appeal to the Treasury Department can only involve delay and disappointment. Those who desire, can receive these papers by applying at the Cotton Agency, in the New-York Custom-house.

SALE OF THE CATAFALQUE USED AT THE PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL.—The catafalque used on the occasion of the funeral of President LINCOLN will be sold at auction at the mourning-store of M. & A. MYERS, No. 623 Broadway, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 4 P. M. The catafalque will be sold in parcels, consisting of broadcloth, carpet, velvet, white satin, silver fringe and lace, eagles, rosettes, flags, &c. The proceeds of the sale are to be devoted to the Union Home and School, to which they have been kindly donated by the city authorities.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALES IN JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a large amount of property is advertised for sale by the United States Marshal for the Northern District, among which are houses and lots and a large quantity of timber lands, which are valuable at this time. Those wishing to invest their money profitably would do well to attend those sales, as lands in that vicinity must naturally enhance in value very fast.

OUTRAGES BY THE STRIKERS.—The Street Contractors offer $500 reward for the conviction of the person who entered the stable of GEORGE HOPP, No. 438 East Thirteenth-street, and cut his horse's throat. Previously his cart had been burned and himself beaten. Mr. HOPP has seven small children dependent on him for support.

THE UNITED SERVICE PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.

Further Examination Before Justice Dodge.

Testimony of the Secretary, George D. Keogg.

LIST OF THE ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDERS.

Messrs. HENRY C. BANKS, WILLIAM BOIES and Assistant District-Attorney GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., for the people; and Ex-Judge SIDNEY H. STUART and Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Jr., for the defendants; Col. WILLIAM D. MANN and DANIEL STRATTON, Jr., founders and managers of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company, appeared before Justice DODGE. at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and Mr. GEORGE D. KELLOGG, late Secretary of the company and complainant against MANN & STRATTON, was examined at length. A comprehensive history of this oil speculation has already been published in the columns of the TIMES. It appears that Col. MANN, who had served in the army and formed an extensive acquaintance among the officers thereof, tiring of the service, resigned and came to this city, where he opened an office for the sale of patent accoutrements, etc., and meeting DANIEL STRATTON, Jr., of Ohio, a person who had some kind of title to certain lands in the petroleum regions, he concocted the scheme of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company, and used his acquaintance with army officers in introducing the scheme to the public. Precisely how much land MANN and STRATTON owned or purchased, or pretend to own does not as yet appear, the investigation not having yielded this interesting fact; but whether they owned a foot or an acre, or even the six hundred and odd acres which their flaming prospectus advertised, it matters not, since they appear to have been quite as successful in selling stock as though their oil fields had been indeed the diamond gulches of Golconda. They pretended to have $60,000 capital; their working capital was $15,000, and they actually sold shares representing $60,000. Nearly one half of this sum is believed to have been paid in, and is supposed to be in the hands of MANN or his agents at this moment. Hence the suit. The gentlemen who purchased stock in the United Service and Mining Company desire to exchange their certificates for the money which they have disbursed, and they think that if Justice DODGE holds MANN and STRATTON to answer a criminal charge, (the allegation is false pretence,) these persons may restore a portion of the money. In the following testimony the reader may find such facts as were drawn out by the counsel for the defence, yesterday. The counsel for the people will examine this witness on Friday morning next, and then further developments may be expected.

TESTIMONY OF MR. GEORGE D. KELLOGG.

George D. Kellogg sworn: I have known Col. Mann since the Winter of 1863-4, and have been quite intimate with him; I assisted Col. Mann in bringing attention of the Military Committee of the Thirty-eight House of Representatives to to his accoutrements; I was clerk of that committee; I never received any money from Col. Mann, directly or indirectly, for my services, nor from any other person in Col. Mann's behalf; I had no interest in the patent accoutrements; I represented to Col. Mann that I could probably aid him, by calling the attention of Gov. Fenton to his patent accoutrements; in May last Col. Mann loaned me $250; that loan stands good; I have an account against him for traveling expenses, etc.; Col. M. has never asked me for this money, nor have I spoken about returning it; I do not recollect to have advised any person to take stock in the Patent Accoutrement Company; I had no joint interest with Col. Mann in this company; I had a prospective interest, Col. Hillyer and Col. Mann having promised me a commission if I would secure a contract for the State of New-York; I went to Albany and endeavored to procure a contract for 20,000 sets of accoutrements; I was to receive 25 cents a set, as commission, provided I secured the entire contract; I was not one of the subscribers to the stock of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company; I took one-half of Dr. Stevenson's share, being $1,000, about the 22d of February last; I met Dr. Stevenson in Washington; Col. Mann was not present, but Frank C. Davis, Col. Mann's attorney, was present, and my transactions were with him; I gave Davis a check for $500, Dr. Stevenson having signified his assent to this transfer of one-half of his stock; I purchased this half of Dr. Stevenson's share because I had been informed that the entire capital of $60,000 had been taken, and that this was my sole opportunity to purchase stock.

[The United States Service Petroleum and Mining Company's subscription list was here introduced, and Assistant District-Attorney BEDFORD claimed that this list should appear in evidence, and he demanded that the original paper should be attached to the affidavits now in possession of the court; but Ex-Judge STUART objected. Judge DODGE decided that the subscription list should be attached to the complaint.]

Ex-Judge STUART here read the original subscription list, making Col. W. D. MANN the agent of the subscribers, to purchase lands to cost $45,000, and to expend $45,000 in working them. The following is the document entire:

THE ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

It being desirable by the subscribers hereto to purchase the following lands: One-half acre on Cherry Run or Oil Creek, Venango County, Penn., to be selected by the trustees hereinafter named; one-half acre in Liverpool, Ohio, being part of lot in which is the flowing oil well known as the oil spring lot; 120 acres, being Pierce Farm, adjoining the Rising oil well, in Grafton, Ohio.

One acre, with hotel and barn, being the Grafton Hotel property, in Grafton, Ohio.

Also to purchase leases of the following property: 300 acres in Grafton, Ohio, known as the Brown Farm; lease for 20 years, with three-fourths of the oil.

One hundred acres in Federal Creek County, Athens County, Ohio, near many producing oil wells. Lease for fifteen years, with four-fifths of the oil.

We, the said subscribers, do hereby appoint W. D. MANN, of New-York, our Trustee, to effect said purchases, and we do hereby invest him, the said W. D. MANN, with full power and authority to purchase and vest in himself, as our Trustee, title to said lands, charging purchase money and all needful expenses to the fund hereby created, holding the balance of said fund subject to the order of said subscribers.

For value received, we do hereby agree to pay on demand to the trustee above-named, the several sums set opposite our names respectively. It is understood and agreed that the object of said subscribers in purchasing said lands, is the formation of a company, or association, for the production of petroleum.

It is further understood and agreed that the above lands are to cost $45,000, and this subscription be increased to $60,000, that there may be at once a cash working capital of $15,000.

NEW-YORK, February, 1865.

Cleveland, D. Stratton, $5,000; do., M. P. Payne, $4,000. Army—J. N. Croppy, $1,000. Washington—E. N. Stebbins, $1,000. New-York—W. D. Mann, $10,000. Army—W. A. La Motte, $10,000; do., J. S. Roland, $1,000; do., W. Mitchell, $1,000; do., J. B. Potter & Hutchins, $1,000; do., C. R. Dimond, $1,000; do., W. S. A. Barbour, $1,000; do., S. A. Marks, $3,000. Washington—Frank C. Davis, $1,000; F. L. Kellogg, $1,000; W. Hoffman, $1,000; B. C. Card, $1,000; F. S. Walsh, $1,000; W. S. Hillver, $2,000; Geo. K. Lent, $1,000; H. A. Chadwick, $1,000; W. H. Penrose, $2,000; W. L. Duff, $1,000; W. S. Hancock, $2,000. Army—B. F. Mason, $1,000; W. C. Jones, $1,000. Washington—George P. Shree, $1,000.; do., Wm. Redwood Price, $2,000; Army—C. H. Frederick, $1,000; do.—John G. Stevenson, $5,000; do.—Thomas Kilby Smith, $1,000; do.—Green B. Raum, $1,000; Military Headquarters Army, Washington—Robert N. Scott, $1,000; War Department—Kilbourn Knox; Kittanus, Penn.—G. F. C. Newford, $1,000; Alexandria, Va.—R. P. Crawford, $2,000; do.—Charles F. Hoyt, $1,000; Washington—R. A. Alger, $1,000; New-York—Henry S. Fitch, $1,000; New-York—Jacob Leelan, $1,000; New-York—George D. Kellogg, $1,000; New-York—Hotchkiss, $1,000; New-York—Mercer, $1,500; New-York—Church, $1,000; New-York—Hodan, $2,000; New-York—Pelouse, $1,000; New-York—Shaw, $1,000; New-York—Nicholson, $1,000; New-York—Barton, $5,600; New-York—Potts, $1,000; New-York—Swinton, $1,000; New-York, Davis, $1,000.

MR. KELLOGG'S TESTIMONY RESUMED.

It was proposed that I should pay for my subscription to the stock of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company from the profits which I might realize from the State contract for accoutrements, and I declined to accede to the proposal, which was made by Col. Mann; subsequently to the time when this proposal was broached, I had an interview with Col. Mann concerning my efforts in Albany to secure the accoutrement contract; Gov. Fenton, having examined my papers from Gen. Grant and others, had assured me that all things being equal, he would give me the preference; he also instructed me to return to New-York and give him the figures; I stated these things to Col. Mann; I then thought that I should be able to procure the contract and thus realize $5,000 profit from this contract; it was about a week or ten days subsequent to my return from Albany that I purchased half of Dr. Stevenson's share in the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company's capital stock; I do not remember the date, but think that it was about the 5th of February last; I did not propose to subscribe for stock in the petroleum company; I saw Col. Mann in Washington, at about this time, at a meeting of the original stockholders of the petroleum company; I was made Secretary of that meeting; when Col. Mann spoke to me of the petroleum company, he said that it was a "big thing;" that he and Stratton had taken $45,000 of the stock, and that $15,000 of the $60,000 which had been subscribed was to be reserved as working-capital; he urged me to purchase $1,000 worth of Dr. Stevenson's stock; the terms were 50 per cent. cash and the residue in thirty or sixty days; Stratton was to go out immediately to consummate the purchase; he said that there were then wells going down, both in Ohio and on Cherry Run; I never took any part of Col. Mann's subscription to this stock, nor of Mr. Stratton's; each of these gentlemen offered me $1,000 worth of his stock, and to admit me as a stockholder, but I did not avail myself of these offers; Dr. Stevenson was my intimate friend; the agreement for the purchase of one-half of Stevenson's stock was made between Dr. Stevenson, F. C. Davis, and myself; at the time of my interview with Col. Mann I did not know that the subscription lists were incomplete, and I cannot state that the company had not selected the lands and property which they pretended to have purchased; I do not know whether the company's lands are or not productive of oil; I had not at that time any personal knowledge of the real or prospective value of the lands; I never had any interest in oil mining previous to my purchase of Dr. Stevenson's stock; Col. Mann informed me that Maj.-Gen. Hancock, and many other officers of the army, were subscribers to the stock, but none of these gentlemen advised me to subscribe; I was not to have been made Secretary on condition of my subscribing; I have not paid the full amount for the purchase of Dr. Stevenson's stock; there was, to my knowledge, but one formal meeting in New-York of subscribers for the stock; Col. Mann was then made the company's agent for certain purposes; the meeting directed him, acting as trustee, to perfect the titles, and turn over the property to the company's officers, after he had secured an act of incorporation under the laws of the State of New-York; a committee was appointed to call upon delinquent subscribers to pay up their subscription; Gen. Hoffman, Col. Curd, Col. Mann, Dr. Stevenson, Mr. Marks, Col. Hillyer, Mr. Kellogg, Col. Duff, and others whose names I do not remember, representing a majority of the stockholders, were present at this meeting, which was as a few days previous to the 9th of March; on the 15th of March I was made secretary of the oil company; the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company is still in existence; I have solicited subscriptions to the stock of the company, and James Elverson, William Swinton, and Mr. Davis subscribed at my solicitation; on the 28th of April Col. Mann was formally called upon to investigate the title papers covering the company's land, and to convey the title to the company's officers; Mann never absolutely refused so to do; I understand the work in the company's mines has been stopped for three weeks or more; Col. Mann was the active agent of the company, and he has not been removed from his position; I presume that he still holds the deeds which the company claim as their property; Maj. Hastings, the Treasurer, has stated to me that he holds certain papers touching the title to the Cherry Run property; it was expected that Col. Mann, having as trustee secured titles of the property, would turn the same over to the company; but I do not now expect that he will do so; immediately succeeding the meeting of the 28th of April, the executive committee, consisting of Maj.-Gen. Hancock, Col. Hillyer, Col. Mann as Vice-President and member ex-officio, and myself, demanded the delivery of the property, but Col. Mann declined, saying that the deeds of several lots of land had not been recorded; Col. Mann said that he was ready to convey a portion of the property, but was waiting for other deeds, and would then convey the whole to the company; at the last meeting of the board, held in June, Col. Mann said that he was prepared to surrender the deeds of all the lands except two lots, numbered 5 and 6; the deeds for these having been sent to be recorded, but had not been returned; Col. Mann published a prospectus for the company, about the 15th of March, the day on which the Board of Trustees was organized; the prospectus never was formally submitted to the Board of Management, but was printed and distributed among the members of the board; I saw it at every meeting of the board except the first; I never saw another prospectus of the company, understanding this to be the prospectus of the company; I have exhibited it as such, and received subscriptions thereon, from Messrs. Swinton, Davis and Elverson; after the prospectus had been published, Messrs. W. D. Mann and Wm. C. Church advertised it in the *Army and Navy Journal*; the Executive Committee objected to the length of time and price of the advertisement, and did not pay therefor; the subscribers as individuals or the Board of Trustees or the corporation never, to my knowledge, denied the validity or authenticity of the prospectus.

ADJOURNMENT.

Counsel on both sides having engagements elsewhere, the further examination of this witness was by mutual agreement, postponed to 9 o'clock on Friday morning next.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

GARROTING AND ROBBERY—DISMISSAL.

Late on Saturday night Mr. MARTIN CHEEVER, of No. 19 West-street, was garroted and robbed while he was passing through West Fifteenth-street, by three men, whose names he gives as PATRICK TIGHE, MICHAEL GAFFNEY and THOMAS MCGOVERN. Subsequent to the robbery he informed Policeman MCCONNELL, of the Sixteenth Precinct, of the outrage, and gave him a description of the robbers, and on this information the officer apprehended MCGOVERN and took him to the Sixteenth Precinct Police Station, where he was identified by Mr. CHEEVER. On Sunday morning MCGOVERN was arraigned, but the complainant failed to appear, and Justice DODGE issued a subpœna, sending MCGOVERN, meantime, back to the cells. The complainant obeyed the summons yesterday morning, but declined to prefer a charge, and thereupon the prisoner was released. It was the opinion of bystanders that Mr. CHEEVER had been "seen."

A MOTHER AGAINST HER SON.

WILLIAM KING was arrested on complaint of his mother, Mrs. MARIA KING, of No. 42 Wooster-street. On the 4th of August last, the son, having obtained the key to the room in which his mother kept her wearing apparel and jewelry, entered the apartment and stole therefrom about $150 worth of trinkets, which he pawned. He then departed on a voyage, and was not again seen here until Sunday, when the mother handed him over to Patrolman SCHOLES, of the Eighth Ward. He confessed the theft, and was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

The Tombs—Before Justices Dowling.

ROBBERIES IN THE BROTHELS.

BENJAMIN RICKER, of Bangor, now tarrying at No. 143 Forsyth-street, entered one of the dens in Greenwich-street, near the Battery, and was there robbed of $200 by JENNY WHITE, one of the most depraved and repulsive inmates of the den. Mr. RICKER informed Policeman WALKINSHAW, and the female when first taken into custody, acknowledged her offence, but at the Tombs she professed profound ignorance of the robbery. Mr. RICKER at length recovered $50, and JENNY WHITE was committed for trial....Private JAMES BROWN appeared against ELLEN RICHARDS, keeper, and ANN MURRAY, one of the inmates of a den in Mulberry-street, who had been arrested by Capt. JOURDAN and Sergeant QUINN, of the Sixth Ward. The soldier testified that, having taken lodgings in this brothel, he tied his money, amounting to $140, in a handkerchief, and attached the same to his leg, and that while he was lying in a stupor the prisoners entered the room and forcibly took the money from him. Justice DOWLING committed the prisoners for trial, declining to accept bail. Capt. JOURDAN and his officers describe this den as a resort of the Sixth Ward "Dead Rabbits," and say that eight soldiers and civilians have been robbed therein recently....FREDERICK GROSSMAKER, keeper of a lodging-house at No. 148 Leonard-street, and EDWARD HAMPSON, one of his partners, were arrested by Capt. JOURDAN, and Mr. JOHN LOCHRANE, of No. 108 Seventh-avenue, made affidavit that while he was asleep in the place the prisoners stole $55 from his pockets. HANNAH SULLIVAN, a servant, testified that she saw the accused commit the robbery. The prisoners were committed in default of $2,000 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

MORE THAN THEY BARGAINED FOR.

Yesterday afternoon, THOMAS SANDERSON, of 227 East Eighteenth-street, went into JOHN EVERT'S den, in the Bowery, near Spring-street, and engaged in a dispute with one CATHARINE BREEDY, because she kept a five dollar bank note, and refused to give him $4, which he claimed as change. He said that he had agreed to pay but a dollar for what he had purchased, and appealed to JOHN NEECK, the barkeeper, but that person, having his employer's interest in view, struck and drove him from the place. SANDERSON then complained to Policeman UHL, and that officer apprehended the female, and took her to court. Presently JOHN NEECK appeared as her friend, and SANDERSON preferred a complaint against him for assault, and, at Justice SHANDLEY'S suggestion, a further complaint was preferred against JOHN EBERT, keeper of the place, and Officer LAW arrested him. The gang were committed for examination.

DIFFICULTY ON BOARD THE STEAMER ST. JOHN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 11th inst., I notice the statement of the proceedings before Judge SHANDLY relative to the arrest of the baggage master of the *St. John* on a warrant procured by me for an assault. That part of the testimony relating to the purchase of tickets and their sale, is incorrect and false. And as I intend obtaining redress against the company before a superior tribunal, when the true facts of the case will be developed. I trust the public will suspend judgment. J. R. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 17 1865.

Yorkville—Before Justice Connolly.

CARELESS HANDLING OF A PISTOL.

Policeman HILDRETH, of the Twenty-second recinct, apprehended PATRICK SULLIVAN for caresely handling his pistol and seriously wounding JEFFREY GILFOIL and his sister. It appears that SULLIVAN, while visiting friends on Sunday evening, in Seventh-avenue, near Fifty-fourth-street, sought amusement by firing from a window a pistol which was loaded with powder and slugs, and that the youth GILFOIL and his little sister, who were in Fifty-third-street, were severely wounded, a slug having entered GILFOIL'S mouth, displaced three teeth, and lodged in the roof of the mouth, and another slug having penetrated Miss GILFOIL'S neck. The prisoner was committed for trial before the Court of General Sessions.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $2; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Metallic Artificial Legs.—Send for a pamphlet. J. W. WESTON,
No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Burning of the Museum.
LETTER FROM MR. BARNUM.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.
Messrs. Herring & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the old adage, that, "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and, consequently, congratulate you that your well-known safes have again demonstrated their superior fire-proof qualities in an ordeal of unusual severity.
The safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire.
After twenty-four hours of trial it was found among the debris, and on opening it this day has yielded up its contents in very good order—books, papers, policies of insurance, bank bills, all in condition for immediate use. and a noble commentary on the trustworthiness of Herring's Fire-proof Safes. Truly yours,
P. T. BARNUM.

HERRINGS PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,
The most reliable protection from fire now known.
HERRING & CO.'S PATENT BANKERS' SAFES,
with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron, the best security against a burglar's drill ever manufactured.
HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

The Attention of Confectioners, Hotel-keepers and families is respectfully invited to BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highets Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New York.

Marvin's Safe
TRIUMPHANT.
IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.
Messrs. Marvin & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiries as to how your safe stood the great fire which consumed Barnum's Museum and the entire block of adjoining buildings, we would say that everything in it was preserved in perfect order, almost as good as new. The safe gives good evidence of the great heat for several hours. When our store is rebuilt we shall want another, as after such a test we shall have none but your patent.
Yours truly,
WILLETTS & SKIDMORE,
Nos. 155 and 157 Fulton-st.
A full assortment of Marvin's Patent Fire and Burglar Safes always on hand.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 Broadway.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Pianos and Melodeons to Let.—Forty new and second-hand 7-octave square and upright Pianos, of different makes, to let, in the city or country, or for sale on monthly installments. Prices reduced. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 431 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

At Old Prices.—Wedding Cards, French and English Note Paper, Monograms, Silver Door-Plates, &c. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 626 Broadway, Lock Stitch and Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines.

The Spare Bed and Bed to Spare—Have you seen it?—weighs 25 pounds and costs $7 50. Sold by E. S. JENNY & CO., No. 694 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe—The best Fire-proof Safe in the world. Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company, Elias HOWE, JR., President, Broadway. Agents wanted.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Monday, July 17, CARRIE F., only child of Wm. Menzies and Ellen H. Adams, aged 4 years, 4 months and 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, July 19, at 2 o'clock, from No. 168 West 17th-st.

ARDEN.—At his residence, in the Highlands, on Monday, July 17, RICHARD D. ARDEN, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

BROWN.—On Sunday, July 16, ELIZABETH, daughter of Geo. W. and Louise Isaacs Brown, aged 3 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from No. 217 West 12th-st.

BILLINGS.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, July 15, BENJAMIN L. BILLINGS, of this city, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of Redemption, in 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CREED.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, July 17, ROBERT M. CREED.

Funeral at the house of his brother-in-law, B. C. Leech, on Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

CONKLIN.—On Saturday, July 15, HANNAH, wife of Isaac Conklin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 276 West 18th-st., Tuesday, July 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DEVOE.—In Richmond, Va., at the Cogswell Hospital, on Friday, June 9, of wounds received at the battle of Coal Harbor, May 30, Corporal HENRY H. DEVOE, Co. K, 6th N. Y. S. V. Heavy Artillery, aged 23 years, 1 month and 29 days, son of William Devoe, Tappantown, Rockland County, N. Y.

DUNNING.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 16, OGDEN K. DUNNING, aged 40 years.

The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, No. 296 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

JORDAN.—On Sunday, July 16, AMBROSE L. JORDAN, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and members of the bar, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., Tuesday, July 18, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

JUMEL.—On Sunday morning, July 16, at her late residence, at Washington Heights, Madam ELIZA B. JUMEL, in the 92d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Intercession, Washington Heights, on Tuesday afternoon, July 18, at 2 o'clock.

KOUWENHOVEN.—At Flatlands, on Sunday, July 16, GERTRUDE, wife of William G. Kouwenhoven, and daughter of Teunis G. Bergen, in the 34th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church in the village of Flatlands, on Tuesday, July 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATSON.—In Lyme, Conn., on Sunday, July 10, of disease of the heart, SARAH MCCURDY, wife of Col. ISRAEL MATSON, and daughter of the late Stephen J. Lord, aged 27 years.

PENDLETON.—On Saturday, July 15, of dysentery, MARGARET R., wife of Wm. W. Pendleton, aged 35 years.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 734 Greenwich-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 19th inst. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Chicago, Ill., Rhode Island and Worcester, Mass., papers please copy.

ROGERS.—At New-Milford, Conn., on Wednesday evening, July 5, CARRIE ISABELLE, adopted daughter of Ambrose S. and Cornelia E. Rogers, in the 17th year of her age.

SEAMAN.—On Monday, July 17, OBADIAH SEAMAN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to meet at his late residence, No. 417 9th-av., at 7 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 19th inst. His remains will be taken to Newcastle, Westchester County, for interment, where service will be held in the M. E. Church.

LIESE.—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 16, FREDERICK C. LIESE, aged 31 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STANFORD.—At his residence, in Perth Amboy, on Sunday, July 16, THOMAS N. STANFORD, late of this city, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Trains leave by Staten Island Railroad at 1 o'clock P. M., and by New-Jersey Railroad at 2 o'clock, and return after the services.

SIMPSON.—On Saturday evening, July 15, ESTHER SIMPSON, aged 21 years, 10 months and 11 days.

Funeral this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, at the M. E. Church in 24th-st., near 9th-av. Will leave the house, at 10, No. 258 West 16th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

STORM.—At Stormville, N. Y., on Saturday, July 15, THEODORUS STORM.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his residence at Stormville, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Fishkill Landing depot at 7 o'clock.

TUTHILL.—At Tipton, Cedar County, Iowa, on Saturday, July 15, JAMES M. TUTHILL, late of the Seventh Ward of this city, in the 80th year of his age.

WHITE.—On Monday, July 17, at the residence of S. B. Johnson, Yorktown, N. Y., WALTER KEYSER, infant son John R. and Catharine White, aged 2 months and 23 days.

Funeral Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

WHITEHEAD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, July 16, SAMUEL WHITEHEAD, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 433 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

WOODNUTT.—At Glen Cove, Long Island, on Sunday, July 16, THOMAS, eldest son of Henry C. and Anna F. Woodnutt, aged 2 years, 2 months and 25 days.

☞ Philadelphia and Cincinnati papers please copy.

WHITLEY.—On Sunday evening, July 16, in Fulton-av., near Clinton-av., JOSEPH WHITLEY, aged 79 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, in St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

WORRALL.—On Sunday, July 16, after a short illness, WILLIAM W., son of Noah and Angeline Worrall, in the 18th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 67 McDougal-st., on Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—On Monday, July 17, WINTHROP DWIGHT, second son of Samuel P. Williams, aged 21 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Madison-square Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams,) on Wednesday morning, the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock.

☞ Boston and Hartford papers please copy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
PUBLISHED BY C. SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.
ADIRONDACK; OR, LIFE IN THE WOODS,
By J. T. HEADLEY. A new and enlarged edition, with eight fine steel engravings, from drawings by Gignoux, Ingham, Durand, &c. 1 vol., 420 pages. Price $2.
Extract from Preface to New Edition.
This work was published several years ago, when the Adirondack country was but little known, and very difficult of access. Since then, and owing, in some measure, to the book, the region has become a great Summer resort of tourists, and new explorations have opened new lakes, and laid out new routes, making additional matter necessary to render the work complete. This has induced me to add the results of a recent and more extensive expedition, going over some ground very rarely trodden.
Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS—500,000 old and new books on hand, selling at half price. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

MOREHEAD'S
NEURODYNE,
OR
NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE.
This remarkable preparation is a new gift of Chemical Science. It is designed for the relief of that most painful class of diseases known as *Nervous Complaints*, which are rarely benefited by the use of medicine or the skill of physicians.
NEURODYNE may be described as a compound, aromatic, etherial Essence, composed of ingredients of great Power and absolute purity. In the form here presented, as a NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE, it is believed to possess peculiar and valuable properties, never before combined in a remedial discovery. Its beneficial action is prompt and decisive, and its use not only harmless, but remarkably convenient and delightful.
NEURODYNE is a *sedative*—a soother of the nerves and of nervous excitement. It calms while it strengthens; soothes the nerves while it invigorates the muscular system. It readily imparts this balmy and vitalizing influence to the Brain or Sensorium, which is the centre and origin of nervous power. Hence its beneficial effects may be inferred and comprehended. Thus, in all cases of nervous pain, whether situate in the Head, Face or Limbs—in fact, in any part of the human organism—if the cause can be traced to Nervous disorder or derangement, rapid relief may be confidently promised.
The wonderful power of NEURODYNE to control nervous irritation and excitement is shown by its effects in cases of *wakefulness* or *inability to sleep*. Delicate persons who have been for several successive nights without rest, owing to an excited or agitated condition of the nerves, will find a prompt remedy in the balmy influence of NEURODYNE.
[*It is proper to state that this preparation does not contain a particle of Opium, Morphine, or any other narcotic or injurious substance.*]
There can be no doubt about the nervous origin of many of the most prevalent and distressing complaints. It would be useless to enumerate them. The disorders which early woo and finally wed the majority of American women are entirely of nervous character. The disease may appear in varied forms and be differently named, but the source is the same and that source is the nervous system. *Headache, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Weakness, Prostration* and so forth, through the long and painful list, spring from the same fountain. And here we have an explanation why the best efforts of the physician so signally fail in nervous complaints. *The means employed do not reach the seat of the disease.* Of course, the most potent remedies and the most skillful practitioners must be alike unavailing. Now, it is certain that NEURODYNE has a specific effect upon the SENSORIUM, and hence a direct action upon the whole nervous system. Its primary tendency seems to impart vitality to the Brain. Strength or vital power is thus given to the nerves, while, at the same time, pain is dissipated through the sedative influence of the Antidote. Healthful action now rapidly ensues; nervous agitation is diminished; pain gradually departs; the natural laws of being are reëstablished through the restored action of the nervous system, and, in the place of pain and disease, we hail the return of renewed health and strength. This is the theory of the remedial action and remarkable success attending the use of NEURODYNE.
Much more might be said, but this must suffice. The sole object of the discoverer is to introduce his NEURODYNE to the public. The verdict of its reality as a NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE shall be with the public. The *private* test of its merits by some of our most eminent citizens has been abundantly encouraging and satisfactory. If this be happily confirmed by *public* trial, a public benefit will result.
MOREHEAD'S NEURODYNE, or NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE, is carefully put up in bottles containing five ounces, with plain directions for use.
Price One Dollar a bottle.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
Sole Proprietor,
No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.
SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.
Immediate and certain cure—HEGEMAN'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY, used with uniform success since the cholera of 1832. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., New-York.

WILKESBARRE COAL.
The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, are now receiving at Elizabethport, their superior Coal, mined exclusively from the
BALTIMORE VEIN.
For sale at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-st.
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, President.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Treasurer.

NOTICE.
MARSH'S Truss Office, formerly on the corner of Broadway and Ann-st., (Museum Building,) will reopen in a few days, in their new and magnificent store No. 543 Broadway. Address at present,
MARSH BROS., No. 42 Ann-st., third floor.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
New styles. TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, to TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS a set, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS,
New styles, from TWENTY-FIVE to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES,
THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
From SIXTY to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES.
—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have ll all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.
CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

Treasury Department, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, July 15, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

Treasury Department, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, June 5, 1865.
WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

Treasury Department, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, June 14, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

Treasury Department, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, June 10, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, New-York, July 11, 1865.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.
Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.
Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

Treasury Department, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, June 28, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

Bank Department, Albany, June 10, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the said The Importers' and Traders' Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all under which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

Bank Department, Albany, May 26, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, laws of 1859, and 476, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed, AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

UNITED SERVICE PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.—A meeting of the original subscribers to this association will be held at the office of W. D. Mann, No. 240 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 11 o'clock A. M. Business of importance. A full attendance is requested. W. D. MANN, Trustee.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, BROOKLYN CITY securities of the different issues, at highest market price. T. G. SCHOMBURG, No. 67 Exchange-place.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
DATED
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, OCTOBER, AND DECEMBER, 1864,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS, BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL....$5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

SOUTHERN BANK.
NEW-ORLEANS, June 24, 1865.
This Bank has resumed its exchange operations, and gives its usual attention to collections for Northern and Western correspondents.
THOMAS LAYTON, Cashier.

LEOPOLD COHN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Charleston, S. C.
July 1, 1865.

SEVENTEEN DAYS' REPORT OF THE condition of the PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK of the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1865:

	Dr.
Notes and bills discounted	$857,956 96
Suspended debt	—
Overdrafts	—
Banking-house	48,000 00
Other real estate	—
Furniture and Fixtures	—
Current expenses	15,643 30
Taxes paid	—
Premiums	3,250 00
Remittances and other cash items	45,830 94
Due from the following National Banks:	
National Bank, Norwalk, Conn	10,627 14
National Newark Banking Co., Newark, N. J.	3,010 88
Due from other banks as follows:	
City Bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	14,672 74
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes	150,000 00
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits	—
United States bonds on hand	146,000 00
Other United States securities	340,000 00
Cash on hand, circulating notes this bank	—
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	5,500 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	253,753 26
Specie	20,151 15
Other lawful money	552,755 00
Total	$2,467,151 37
	Cr.
Capital stock paid in	$422,700 00
Surplus fund	172,985 63
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	—
Individual deposits	1,738,701 08
United States deposits	—
Dividends unpaid	2,977 50
Due the following National Banks:	
Second National Bank, Jersey City, N. J.	49 35
National Mutual Bank, Troy, N. Y.	8[illegible]1 88
Due the following State Banks:	
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia	997 42
For Pacific State Bank, bills outstanding	57,578 00
Discount	18,326 60
Exchanges	—
Interest	44,372 91
Profit and loss	7,648 00
Total	$2,467,151 37

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of July, 1865: EDWARD J. HALL, Notary Public.
5-cent Internal Revenue stamp, canceled.

Office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, July 12, 1865.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held June 6, 1865, the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:
Henry Grinnell, Samuel L. Mitchill,
Edmund Penfold, Rufus R. Graves,
Hanson F. Corning, Henry Davis,
Ogden Haggerty, Henry G. Eilshemius,
Albert Ward, William E. Shepard,
Charles Easton, Lothrop L. Sturges,
Louis Lorut, William R. Fosdick,
Samuel G. Glidden, George F. Thomae,
Stephen Cambreleng, Lawrence Turnure,
Thomas Scott, J. Milton Smith,
Abm. R. Van Nest, William Post,
Henry K. Bogert, Samuel B. Caldwell,
Daniel G. Bacon, Greenleaf K. Sheridan,
A. R. Frothingham, H. B. Willmarth,
Thomas F. Youngs, A. F. Roberts,
S. H. Condict,
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, J. MILTON SMITH was unanimously reëlected President, and HENRY B. WILLMARTH, Vice-President for the ensuing year. VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

Manufacturers' Bank, New-York, June 20, 1865.
THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

Chatham Bank, New-York, June 21, 1865.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York." O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Office of the New-York and Pennsylvania Oil Company, No. 17 William-st.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—100 shares for sale. Address H. P. S., with offer, name and residence, Box No. 4,181, New-York City.

ASTROLOGY.

WONDERFULLY STRANGE!
MADAME M. H. PERREGAULT,
Who has astonished the scientific classes of Paris and London, has now permanently located herself at Albany, N. Y. Madame Perregault, by the aid of her wonderful instrument, known as the horoscope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the patron, together with the date of marriage, leading traits of character, occupation, etc. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send, when desired, a written guarantee that the picture is what it purports to be. By stating age, height, complexion, color of eyes and hair, and inclosing 50 cents, and stamped envelope, addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail.
Address
Madame M. H. PERREGAULT, Post-office Drawer No. 202, Albany, N. Y.

NOTICE.—THOSE WISHING TO BECOME RICH or successful in anything they wish, should send for one or all of the Gipsies' Seven Mystic or Secret Charms, as they are all-important to success. For further particulars as to their great benefits and uses, send a postage-stamp to E. F. MAYO, Ballston Spa, N. Y., and get full explanation.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, AGED 25, NOT bad looking, and of good disposition and business prospects, desires to open a correspondence with an educated young lady, with a view to matrimony. Communications will be treated with all merited attention and confidence. Address S. HARK, Williamsburgh Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
Office of the Phenix Fire Insurance Co. Brooklyn, July 11, 1865.
The Board of Directors have declared a four months Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free from government tax, at their office in New-York, No. 139 Broadway.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
Niagara Insurance Office, No. 12 Wall-st., July 12, 1865.
The directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of United States tax, payable on and after 17th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

Office Lafayette Fire Insurance Co., No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, July 11, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., New-York, July 15, 1865.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.
The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, Cleveland, Ohio, July 10, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable at the usual places on and after August 1 next, free of government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 20th instant until August 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Insurance Company, (Fire and Marine,) New-York, July 11, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Old Stock of this company, and ordered the payment of Interest from May 25 on the New Stock, payable on demand, free of government tax.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

Offices of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. 158 Broadway, New-York, June 30, 1865.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of income tax.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

Standard Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, July 11, 1865.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

Office of the Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co., No. 64 Wall-st., New-York, July 11, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after 15th instant.
B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

Office of New-York Equitable Insurance Co., No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, July 7, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 12th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

Office of the Howard Insurance Co., New-York, June 28, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, (free of government tax,) payable on and after July 10, 1865. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 48 Wall, corner of William-st., July 6, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., and the government tax thereon, payable on the 10th inst.
WM. DARROW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
New-York, July 6, 1865.

Office of Excelsior Fire Insurance Co., No. 130 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

Office of Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., July 11, 1865.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT. (free of government tax) is payable on demand.
JAMES E. MOORE, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 140 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE BANK OF Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand. H. GIROUX, Secretary.
Brooklyn, July 7, 1865.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 251 and 253 Madison avenue,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY,
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS SCHOOL,
No. 817 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
Parents, send your sons to this college, where, in one quarter, they learn more than in years at ordinary schools. Mr. VOGELSDORFF, the practical commercial teacher, has prepared several hundred for remunerative situations.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WILL open its next session WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. This is a regularly chartered and organized college, with superior advantages for a thorough and elegant education, at a moderate expense. Apply immediately in order to secure rooms. Address
Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies at No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 616 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A LADY OF REfinement and superior scholarship, possessed of most satisfactory credentials as to her ability as teacher, desires an immediate engagement. In addition to English, she has taught successfully French, Latin and the rudiments of music; emolument not a consideration. The advertiser ventures to assert that perfect satisfaction would be experienced by any party who might choose to avail themselves of her offices; references exchanged. Address, for ten days, A., No. 264 3d-av., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach, wishes an engagement as governess, her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SINGING TEACHER, (lady,) at the Troy Female Seminary. Apply to BEER & SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway, on Wednesday morning, July 19, at 11 A. M.

A LADY OF SEVEN YEARS EXPERIENCE wishes a situation to teach Latin, French, the piano, or English studies; she furnishes the best of testimonials. Address A. B., Box No. 304, Hartford, Conn.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

A TEACHER DESIRES TO VISIT EUrope as a tutor or secretary. Address T. L. G., Box No. 37 Williamstown, Mass. References—William E. Dodge, Rev. H. Crosby, Pres. Hopkins, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
3d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS MADE BY THE 20TH JULY, WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM 1ST JULY.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
1865 JULY INTEREST.
The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of six and five per cent. per annum, free from government tax, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after THURSDAY, July 20.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and draw interest the same as the principal. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st of July.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street,
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,875,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of one thousand dollars and under.
Five per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER VARICK.
ASSETS....$1,490,318 11
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank Books in English, German and French.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 NASSAU-ST., (near Fulton) New-York.
OPEN DAILY,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

Bowery Savings Bank, New-York, July 13, 1865.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS' INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
INTEREST NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, (free from government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 17. Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

East River Savings Institution, No. 3 Chambers-street.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Office of Board of Assessors, New Court-House, July 15, 1865.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the offices of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For paving Hammond-street from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.
For paving Barclay-street from College-place to West-street with trap-block.
For building a sewer and receiving-basins in Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.
For building a sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.
The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hammond-street, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Barclay-street and to the extent of half the block on each side of the streets intersecting Barclay-street from the east side of College-place to and including east side of West-street.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenues; also, the lot at the northeast corner, and the lot at the southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Lexington-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 37 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-House, July 6, 1865.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
For fencing lots known as ward numbers forty-one and forty-two in block number eighty-nine, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Also, for setting curb and gutter and flagging on Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELEVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

SEVENTH-AVENUE.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Central Park deem it expedient to alter the grade of the 7th-av., as now fixed by law, from 110th-st. to 135th-st., and to establish the grade of the said avenue from 135th-st. to the Harlem River. All persons interested are hereby notified of the intention of the Commissioners of the Central Park to alter and establish the grade of the said avenue within the limits aforesaid, are requested to examine a plan showing the proposed grade from 110th-st. to the Harlem River at the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York City, and sign their consent to the said proposed grade, or state their objections to the same on or before the 22d day of July instant.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.
Dated New-York, July 8, 1865.

Office of Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, No. 5 City Hall, New-York, July 17, 1865.
ALL PARTIES OR PERSONS HAVING claims against the city, on account of expenses incurred in the celebration of the 4th day of July, 1865, are respectfully requested to present the same to the undersigned, on or before the 25th of July instant. By order of the Committee, OWEN CAVANAGH, Secretary, Room No. 5 City Hall.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dye-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationery and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of the authority vested in me by sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida, I will offer for sale, in front of the Market-house, in the City of Jacksonville, at public outcry, on MONDAY, the seventh day of August next, the following property, to wit:
The east half of lot number five (5) in square number fifty-two, (52,) as the same is known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, in the State of Florida—said property having been condemned under the Act of Congress approved August 6, 1861—late the estate of Reuben Cowart.
Also two lots or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Duval, in said State, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the River St. Johns, in a line with lands of Elizabeth Hendricks, wife of Wm. J. Hendricks, on the south side of said river and nearly opposite to the City of Jacksonville, running from said stake south, ten degrees east along said Hendricks' line, crossing the creek to the opposite side of the same, to a corner; thence along the east bank of said creek, by the several courses of the same, in a northeasterly direction, and along the cove at the mouth of said creek to a corner on the bank of said river; and thence along the said river and across said cove to the place of beginning, containing four or five acres, more or less. Also that other lot of land adjacent to the foregoing and lying on the side of said river, nearly opposite the City of Jacksonville, in said State of Florida, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the bank of said river a few rods west of a cove, and on the line dividing land of Floyd and the land of Wm. J. and Elizabeth A. Hendricks, and runs thence in a westerly course along said river about fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence south ten degrees east, crossing the same creek, fifteen and twenty-one-hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres more or less.
Also, all that tract of land in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, on the south side of the River St. Johns, known as a tract of land formerly owned by David Scurry, adjoining lands of Wm. J. Hendricks, Cowford tract, containing seventy acres, more or less; bounded on the north by said river, on the east by lands of Francis S. Hudnall, on the south by public lands and west by lands of Wm. J. Hendricks aforesaid. Also, lot number four, in square number two, in the City of Jacksonville, bounded on the north by Forsyth-st., on the east by lot number five, on the south by lot number one, all in the aforesaid square, and on the west by Newnan-st., condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Theodore Hartridge.
Also, lot number two, in square number five, in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Benjamin A. Putnam.
Also, all those lots or parcels of land, known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, as lots number four and five, (4 and 5,) in square forty-seven, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.
Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval, and State of Florida, aforesaid, north of the Magnolia House, once owned by A. Coy; west by lands of one Dupray, being a corner lot, bounded on the west by Ocean-st., and north by the Jacksonville and Alligator's Plank-road.
Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Jacksonville, aforesaid, known and described upon the plan or plat of said city, as water lot number thirty-three, (33,) measuring from east to west, one hundred and five feet, and embracing all the marginal depth from Bay-st. to the St. Johns River, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John W. Brady.
Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, known as the east half of lot number five, in square number fifty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.
Also, all that piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Duval and State of Florida, adjoining the saw-mill lot owned by Fairbanks & Company, on the west and north, situated on the point of land near the junction of McCoy's Creek with the St. Johns River, adjoining the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the bank of said river, at low water mark, at the southwest corner of the saw-mill lot aforesaid; running thence along the shore of said river, about four chains, to a point due south from a squared piece stake on the bank thereof; thence, north to said post or stake, continuing the same course along a line of marked trees, about eight chains and fifty links, to the edge of the marsh of McCoy's Creek to an oak, marked; thence on the same course, through the marsh, to McCoy's Creek; thence, down the same to the line between the lands of J. Winter and T. O. Holmes, or Reed & Holmes, about two hundred and sixty-five feet, to the north line of the aforesaid mill lot; thence, westerly along said north line, about two hundred feet, to the northwest corner thereof; thence south, along the west line of said mill lot to the place of beginning, containing three acres and forty-four one-hundredths.
Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Duval, on the north side of the River St. Johns, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded northerly by line of Saw Mill lot, on the southeast by the River St. Johns, and extending two hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet in depth back from the river, and known as the Florida Mill property.
Also, all that lot of land situated in the county aforesaid, above the Town of Jacksonville, on the St. Johns River, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded southerly by the River St. Johns, westwardly by a lot conveyed by T. O. Holmes to Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and by said Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and J. Thompson and wife to Burr, Ambler, Bronson and Fairbanks, thence eastwardly along the paling fence, north by a continuation of the northerly line of said lot conveyed to said Willey, being about one hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet deep. Also, the small gore of land in the rear of said lot above described and bounded as follows, to wit: Eastwardly by a continuation of the easterly line of said above-described lot, until said line strikes the easterly line of Mr. Winter's land, thence westwardly by said Winter's estate line, and southerly by said lot lastly hereinbefore described, together with all the rights of way.
Also, all the following described lots situate in the county aforesaid, being certain timber lands which were entered or purchased by the firm of George Burr & Co., or by their successors, Fairbanks & Co., to wit: The southwest quarter and south half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, township four south, of range twenty-five east, containing two hundred and eighty-five eighty-one one-hundred acres, more or less. Also, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township four, range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and forty-two one-hundred acres. Also, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three, township four, and range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and seventy-five one-hundred acres. Also, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section nine, township five, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty acres. Also, the north half of section twenty-nine, township four, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing three hundred and twenty-six and sixty-five one-hundred acres, condemned under the act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of George R. and Samuel Fairbanks.
Also, all that certain tract of land situate, lying and being in the County of Duval and State of Florida, being a grant by the Spanish Government to one John Broward, on Aug. 24, 1816, containing sixteen thousand acres, more or less, situate in township one, (1,) range twenty-six north and east, and township one, (1,) range twenty-seven south and east. Also, all the right, title and interest of John Broward in and to that tract of land situate in the county and State aforesaid, known by the name of Cedar Point, and granted heretofore by the Spanish Government to one William Fitzpatrick, deceased, containing five hundred acres, more or less, and situated on the inland passage between the Rivers Nassau and St. Johns. Also, the water lot number seven, containing one hundred and five (105) feet square, as the same is known and described on the map of the plan and plats of the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of John Broward.
Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city as water lot number ten, in the said City of Jacksonville, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of William Ledwith.
Also, all that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, State of Florida, known and designated on the plans or plats of said City of Jacksonville, as water lot number seventeen (17,) condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Arthur M. Reed.
Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as water lot number twenty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Thomas A. Holmes.
Also, that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city, as lot number one, in square number thirty-four, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Columbus and Merrietta Drew.
Also, all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known upon the plan or plat of said city as water lots numbers fourteen and fifteen, and east half of lot number two (2) in square number ten, (10,) condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Antonio A. Canova.
Also, all that certain piece or pacrel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as lot number three, (3,) in square number four, (4,) condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John M. Pons.
Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as lot number one, in square number twenty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Michael and Mary S. Hearn.
Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known upon the plan or plat of said city, as lots one and four, in square number six; also water lot number nine; condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862; late of the estate of Theodore Hartridge.
Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, known as a part of lot number four, (4,) in square number ten, (10,) the boundary of which commencing at the corner of lots numbers four and five, on Forsyth-street, runs south on said line forty-five feet; thence west twenty feet; thence north forty-five feet to Forsyth-street; thence east on said street to the place of beginning; condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861; late of the estate of Theodore Hartridge.
Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duval County, State of Florida, bounded and described as follows, to wit.: Beginning at the mouth of Hogan's Creek, on the St. Johns River, running thence up said creek twenty chains, thence eastwardly twenty chains, thence southerly twenty chains, to the St. Johns River, and thence along the bank of said river to the mouth of said creek, on which is situated the "Eagle Mills,"—condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861—late the estate of Joseph Finegan.
Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, and State of Florida, known and described as follows, to wit.: The west part of water lot number twenty-three, (23,) fronting seventy-five feet on Bay-street, and extending back to the River St. Johns,—condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861,—late the estate of Cyrus Bisbee and Antonio A. Canova.
Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duval County, State of Florida, described as follows, to-wit: called "Ortega" on the St. Johns River, late the residence and belonging to H. R. Sadler, deceased, on both sides of McGirth's Creek in said county, being a Spanish grant to John H. McIntosh, Senior, date February 27, 1804, containing four thousand acres, more or less. Also, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, described as follows, to-wit: Lot number one (1) and the west half of lot number two (2) in square number eleven (11) as the same are known and distinguished on the grounds, plans or plats of said city, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of John T. and Marion H. Sanderson. JOSEPH REMINGTON,
U. S. Marshal, Northern District of Florida.

T. R. Minturn, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JULY 18, AT 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9, East River:
2,139 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
2,425 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo bark "Desiah," from Messina.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF HARNESS AND SADDLES.
Chief Quartermaster's Office, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., July 7, 1865.
There is on hand at this depot, for sale, about 18,000 sets of United States harness, consisting of
143 single sets of lead horse harness,
1,144 single sets of wheel horse harness,
9,360 single sets of lead mule harness,
5,411 single sets of wheel mule harness,
500 single sets of lead horse ambulance harness, and
1,427 single sets of wheel-horse ambulance harness.
This harness has been used in the public service, but is still servicable for road and farming purposes.
Sealed proposals are invited for its purchase, in lots of 100 sets and upwards.
Proposals must plainly state what kind of harness is bid for, whether wheel or lead, mule and horse; and for ambulance harness, whether wheel or lead.
Proposals are also invited for the purchase of several thousand worn saddles of various patterns, in lots of 100 and upward. Samples of harness and saddles can be seen at the Government Mill, in this city, on application to Col. Charles H. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster, corner 22d and G sts.
Proposals for the purchase of this harness, &c., will be received at this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Harness," &c.
Payment, in government funds, must be made upon the acceptance of the proposal and prior to the delivery of the harness, &c.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject all proposals which may be considered too low.
The sale of harness at public auction, advertised June 17, is discontinued.
The sale of wagons and mules is still going on, from day to day. Purchasers are invited to attend.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.
50,000 TONS.
New-York, July 8, 1865.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their twenty-eighth monthly auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, their entire anticipated receipts, at Elizabethport, for the month of August next.
The quantity to be offered on this occasion will not be less than
FIFTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.
The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. No bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.
The terms and conditions will be fully made known at the time and place of sale.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

SPECIAL SALE SERVICEABLE MULES.
Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C., June 16, 1865.
By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz:
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.
TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE MULES EACH DAY.
Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.
Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales at far less than their true value. The attention of brick merchants and farmers is especially invited.
Mules sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 33d-st.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SPECIAL SALE OF SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.
Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C., June 26, 1865.
By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, at public auction, during the month of July, 1865, at the times and places named below, viz.:
GIESBORO, D. C., MONDAY and SATURDAY of each week.
NEW-YORK CITY, THURSDAY, July 6.
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, July 7, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week thereafter, at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 35th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., THURSDAY of each week.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 12.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 26.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn., WEDNESDAY, July 5.
ELMIRA, N. Y., FRIDAY, July 14.
LANCASTER, Penn., FRIDAY, July 28.
Two hundred SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.
An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is especially called to these sales.
Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brig.-Gen.
In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

20,000 TO 60,000 TONS OF PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.
JOHN EWEN, President.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.
ED. H. MEAD, Secretary.
Office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, July 11, 1865.
The PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of July inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 20,000 to 60,000 tons of FRESH MINED "PITTSTON" COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh, pro rata, during the month of August.
The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the company's coal; to be stated at the time of sale.
Terms: 50 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the government tax of six cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
6,000 BALES UPLAND AND 2,000 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON
will be sold under direction of
SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. COTTON AGENT,
ON
THURSDAY, July 20, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. EASTON & CO. three days before the sale.
Catalogues will be ready at the Custom-house three days before the sale.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
The entire stock of the estate of Geo. Brodie, so many years the leader of fashions for Harper's and Godey's *Magazines*, consisting of French, English and American cloaks, mantillas, cloak and dress trimmings, laces, &c., &c.; will be sold regardless of cost, to close the concern, before the 21st. MAJOR THOMPSON, Assignee, No. 300 Canal-st.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.
SALE IN PARTITION OF PROPERTY ON BOWERY AND 83D-ST., estate of Ritter Hadley, deceased, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John T. Hoffman, Esq., Referee. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 18, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York: Bowery, No. 164—3-story brick house; lot 24.6x100. Bowery, Nos. 166 and 166½—3-story frame house; lot 25.6x100. Bowery, Nos. 212 and 212½—3-story brick store; lot 25x100. Bowery, No. 248 and 248½—3-story brick house; lot 21x93.4. East 83d-st.—1 lot north side, 253.4 east of 3d-av. 25.5x102.2. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York. WAKEMAN & LATTING, Attorneys.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 10½ o'clock, at carriage-house of National Hose Company, No. 24, located at No. 253 Spring-st., near Varick:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—An assortment of household furniture, all of which will be found in complete order, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved mahogany marble-top centre tables, mahogany sofa and chairs in hair-cloth, mahogany arm chairs in do., gilt-frame mirrors, elegant carved white marble mantel, iron bedsteads, husk and straw mattresses, feather pillows, blankets, sheets, coverlids, &c.; also, china ware, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

OUTRAGE BY THE STRIKERS.
$500 reward will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the person or persons who entered the stable of GEORGE HOPP, No. 438 East 12th-st., and cut his horse's throat, for no other reason than his working for the street-cleaning contractors for the subsistence of a poor helpless family of seven children. Further comment we leave to the public. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP, Street-cleaning Contractors, No. 3 Tryon-row.

TO BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION.
USE SCHULTS' WHITE LIQUID ENAMEL.
The "Enamel" will remove the worst cases of Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Moth Patches, or Sunburn, in from four to six days. It whitens the skin permanently, and imparts a freshness and transparency to the complexion, which is perfectly natural and without injury to the skin. No toilet is complete without it. Price by mail, sealed and post paid, 50 cents.
Address C. F. SCHULTS, 285 River-st., Troy, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 53 Prince-st., print under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.
WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
No. 87 Cedar-st.,
will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

$200 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who perpetrated the fiendish outrage, on the night of July 13, of breaking open the stable of M. Madden, in the First Ward, and cutting off the leg of his horse, by applying to
BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP,
Contractors for Street-cleaning, No. 3 Tyron-row.

ARMY AND NAVY.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

SOLDIERS OF NEW-YORK REGIMENTS who enlisted in the years 1862-3-4, and not paid their State bounty, can be paid by applying at the banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

MARINE RAILWAY AND DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Marine Railway and Dock property at Red Hook Point, known as the Atlantic Marine Railway Company's property, embracing a plot of about 45 lots, or nearly 3 acres, together with all the personal property now upon and attached to the estate, viz: iron, steel, copper, spikes, nails, tools, utensils, chains, live oak, locust, yellow pine logs, knees, strips, spars, stems, a large quantity of every variety of lumber, &c., &c.; a 15-horse power first-class steam engine, endless heavy chain cable, manufactured in England. Attached to railway is upland and dock of sufficient capacity for storage, by erection of sheds, for large quantities of merchandise. A horse railway from Hamilton Ferry runs within one block of the property. Location, in the near vicinity of the Atlantic Docks and the new Erie Basin, making it a most desirable property for investment. The property has cost the company $120,000. It can be bought at a bargain. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VERY VALUABLE real estate at Rye, Westchester County, belonging to the Clark estate. P. C. BULKLEY, will sell in parcels on the premises, about one mile from the depot at Rye, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., about 100 acres of fine land belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Clark, extending from the turnpike road across the Milton road to Rye Beach, embracing the whole road front on the beach, and including the large house and grounds now occupied by Jasper E. Corning, Esq. This is believed to be the finest property ever offered for sale in the township. Its fertility, and the highly improved condition of the soil, the beauty of the many desirable building sites upon it, and its unrivaled advantages for boating, bathing and fishing, all render it very desirable to parties wishing to purchase elegant sites for country seats, and insure a rapid increase in the value of the property. A topographical map of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., and lithographs will be ready ten days before the sale. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave the city on the 7, 9, or 11:30 A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroads.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM, LOCATED IN Rahway, N. J., on the road leading to Plainfield, one mile from the railroad depot; contains 18 acres of very fertile and productive land, with dwelling-house and outbuildings, an abundance of fruit trees of every variety, and a fine young apple orchard. This farm is well adapted to gardening purposes or for a nursery, and is a splendid location for a residence. For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to J. W. CROWELL, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—20 acres of land with good house and fully stocked with the best varieties of fruit in full bearing, yielding good profits; beautifully located; two miles from the landing. Apply to C. G. BARRETT, No. 14 Wall-st., or J. A. M. BARRETT, No. 23 Park-place.

LOTS ON FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET FOR SALE—Four full lots on the north side of 55th-st., 100 feet west of the 2d-av.; street sewered and paved; three-fourths can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to WM. H. KING, No. 257 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, a new house 44x44, filled in with brick, nearly ready for occupancy; one or two acres of ground, as wanted, near a depot. Apply to J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, corner Church & Worth sts.

FOR SALE—THE NEW STABLE, NO. 112 EAST 26th-st., with seven stalls, and room for three carriages and one wagon; apartments for three coachmen. The building is fitted up in the most modern manner. Inquire next door.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION OF 45 acres of land at $25 per acre, on the Long Island Railroad, near to the depot, Post-office and school-house; one-third cash, balance on time. For particulars apply to J. G. BARRETT, JR., No. 26 Allen-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL productive farms; gold, copper, oil and silver stocks to exchange for other property; great bargains. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE.—HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE FARMS; no better to be found, near Somerville, Boundbrook, Weston, Plainfield, Millstone, Whitehouse and other points. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FARM ON CENTREPORT BAY, L. I., 75 acres, very good house, outbuildings and orchards for sale on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AND FURniture to sell at a bargain. A full suite of rooms, elegantly furnished, in Broadway, opposite Grace Church, and near 10th-st., will be sold at a decided bargain, if called for this week. Inquire of F. COLTON, No. 724 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

A MODERN FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—With five acres of land, coach and bath-house, garden, fruit; oysters and clams on the shore belonging to the place, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., 26 miles from this city. Apply to O. H. JONES, No. 263 5th-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., a house and barn, with five acres of land, beautifully situated. Apply to R. LANGDON, Jr., No. 3 College-place.

LOFTS TO LET—AT NO. 44 PARK-PLACE, running through to No. 39 Barclay-st., four lofts, each 25x160 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—PART OF AN ELIGIBLE CORNER store, on Murray-st.; a prominent location for a steamship or transportation office, or other agency. Address Box No. 3,871 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN ENGLISH basement house, or vacant building lot, not less than 20 feet in width, situate within the district bounded by 4th and 5th avs. and 17th and 23d sts. Address a note, with description of property and price, to N. W. WEST, Box No. 1,514 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED bedroom by an English gentleman. Letters, with all particulars, address to C. V., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A FEW RESPECTABLE YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with first-class board on reasonable terms at No. 311 Hudson-st., near Spring.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, for gentlemen, in a private American family, at No. 11 3d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FEW SELECT FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN Summer board at Claverack, N. Y.; beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well-furnished rooms; assembly room 80 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, about three miles above the Highlands of Nevisink. Good sea or river bathing. Terms reasonable. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth Co., N. J.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of LEEDS & SWANSBORO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THEO. E. LEEDS,
ALFRED H. SWANSBORO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LEEDS & HALL, and will transact a general Banking, Stock and Gold Commission business at No. 46 Broad-st.
THEO. E. LEEDS,
ROBT. L. S. HALL.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, CONSTITUTing the firm of HURXTHAL & SEARS, have this day retired from the dry goods, importing and jobbing business.
BEN. HURXTHAL,
JOHN NEWTON SEARS.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

This is to certify that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership pursuant to title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and that,

1. The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is DRINKER & ANDERSON.
2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is: Importing and jobbing of general dry goods to be carried on in the City of New-York.
3. That the names of the general partners are JOSEPH H. DRINKER, of the City of New-York, JOHN ANDERSON, of the City of Brooklyn.

That the names of the special partners are BEN. HURXTHAL and JOHN NEWTON SEARS, both of the City of New-York.

4. That the amount of capital which BEN. HURXTHAL, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) and the amount of capital which JOHN NEWTON SEARS, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000.)
5. That the period at which the partnership is to commence is the fifteenth (15th) day of July, 1865, and the period at which it will terminate is the thirty-first (31st) day of December, 1868.

JOSEPH H. DRINKER,
JOHN ANDERSON,
BEN. HURXTHAL,
JOHN NEWTON SEARS.
Dated the 15th day of July, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of PATTERSON & MARSH, has been dissolved by mutual consent. NICHOLAS PATTERSON, who has purchased the interest of AUGUSTUS W. MARSH, will fulfill all the contracts of the firm, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
NICHOLAS PATTERSON,
AUGUSTUS W. MARSH.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 24, 1865.

NOTICE.—We continue the business of PATTERSON & MARSH, and offer our manufactures of a large variety of cooking, heating and parlor stoves; also, water coolers, bath tubs, tin, pressed and japanned ware, at the lowest figures in this market.
NICHOLAS PATTERSON & CO.,
Nos. 81 and 83 West 2d-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name of BROOKS & DEARING, in the business of coffee roasting, &c., at Nos. 24 and 26 Peck-slip.
GEORGE W. BROOKS,
THOMAS DEARING.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HIDES, TALLOW, HOOFS HORNS, CHUCKS, SHINS AND TONGUES.

OFFICE, DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1865.

Sealed proposals, *in duplicate*, are invited until the 2 day of JULY, at 12 o'clock M., for hides, tallow, hoofs, horns, chucks, shins and tongues, of all government cattle slaughtered within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia, for four months from the commencement of the contract, or such time as the Commissary General may determine.

The above articles to be collected by the contractor, and removed from the various places at which the cattle are killed, at such times as may be designated by the officer in charge.

The number of cattle used monthly vary, and are now killed at Chain Bridge, Giesboro, Convalescent Camp, Washington and Alexandria, but other places may occur within the prescribed limits where these articles will be required to be collected.

The contractor shall be liable for all the Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins and Tongues, coming from all the Government Beef Cattle slaughtered, unless it can be made satisfactorily to appear to the Subsistence Department that all due exertion, diligence and care, was made to obtain such articles.

Payment will be required every ten days, in Government funds.

The bids will state the amount, per animal, for the articles referred to, and be accompanied by a guarantee, certificate, affidavits of each guarantor, and oath of allegiance. Blank forms can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney or United States Judge. The certificate must be in the following form:

I hereby certify that from evidence entirely satisfactory to me, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for double the amount for which they offer to be security.

No bids will be considered unless made out in conformity with the usual form, and are accompanied by a guarantee, certificate and affidavits.

All bidders must forward with their proposals an oath of allegiance, unless one may be on file with the officer who shall open the bids, and no proposals not fully complying with these requirements will be considered or regarded as a proposal within the meaning of this advertisement.

The contractor will be held accountable for the hides, tallow, hoofs, horns, chucks, &c., from the morning of the 27th inst.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids, to respond to their names, and all bids must be indorsed, "Proposals for purchasing Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, &c., and be directed to the undersigned.

G. BELL, Lieutenant-Colonel and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, June 24, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 25th day of July next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such persons as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards upon application to the bureau.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; also, for blank forms of offers and guarantee.

The classes of this bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Flax, Canvas, and Twine.	No. 15. Sheet Iron.
No. 2. Cotton, Canvas, and Twine.	No. 18. Soap and Tallow.
No. 3. Iron, &c.	No. 20. Brushes.
No. 4. Tin, Zinc, &c.	No. 22. Stationery.
No. 5. Sperm Oil.	No. 23. Hardware.
No. 7. Cooking Utensils.	No. 24. Ship Chandlery.
No. 10. Leather, &c.	No. 25. Copper Wire.
No. 11. Hose.	No. 29. Firewood.
No. 12. Lignumvitæ.	No. 31. Whale, Neatsfoot, and Tar Oil.
No. 13. Lanterns and Lamps.	No. 34. Chain Iron.
No. 14. Ox Hides for Rope.	No. 35. Coal.
	No. 40. Sheet Copper.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 18, 22, 24.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 29, 31.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 31, 35.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 20, 22, 24, 29, 31, 40.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 18, 22, 24, 29, 34.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 29, 31.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Iron Pipes," with name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for furnishing
7,300 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 20 inches diameter;
5,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 12 inches diameter;
18,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 6 inches diameter;
3,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 4 inches diameter,
and 32 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.

The specifications (which will be ready on Wednesday, 19th inst.) and blank forms for the bids, can be obtained at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Rotunda, City Hall Park, July 17, 1865.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, for the purchase of 2,300 mules, in lots of fifty and one hundred each, at the places named below, viz:
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—6 lots, 50 each.
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 100 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—4 lots, 50 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—2 lots, 100 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 50 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 100 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 50 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—1 lot, 100 each.

These mules will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be free for the inspection of bidders at the places named, respectively, for ten days prior to Aug. 1.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can now be obtained at far less than their true value.

The successful bidders will be notified in person or by telegraph, and required to receive the animals on or before August 3, 1865.

This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Mules."

Payment must be made in government funds at the time of delivery.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelop, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading Forty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
For regulating and grading Sixty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.
For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.
For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to East River.
For regulating and grading One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.
For regulating, grading and curb and guttering One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.
For regulating and grading the sidewalks and curb and gutter the streets between West and Washington streets, which intersect West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken streets.
For curb, gutter and flagging Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-first to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets.
For rebuilding Pier foot of Twenty-second-street, North River.
For rebuilding Pier number sixty, North River.
For rebuilding outer portion of Pier number twenty, North River.
For rebuilding Pier number thirty-eight, East River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—REPAIRS TO STREET PAVEMENTS.—Sealed proposals, endorsed with title of work, name of bidder, and date of offering, will be received until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for repairing and keeping in repair during the period commencing Aug. 1 and ending Dec. 31, 1865, all paved avenues, streets, squares and thoroughfares in the city of New-York, excepting so much of Broadway as is now paved with the Russ pavement.

Bids must be in the form prescribed by this board. Blanks for this purpose and specifications and forms of the proposed agreement will be furnished at this office.

JULY 17, 1865.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive writtten proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE.

Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors; terms $2 per day; rooms can be engaged for the season.

LIPPINCOTT & WOOLEY, Proprietors.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT, L. I.—Now open. It is very pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting both the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing; driving, sailing and fishing unexcelled. Cars from James-slip to Greenport; thence by stage to the house. Send for circular.
M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

FOUND—ON THE 8TH INST., A POCKET-BOOK, upon the steamboat Naushon, going to Cony Island. Inquire of S. P. KNIGHT, at Harper & Brothers'.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA .... SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA .... SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND .... SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP EUROPE FOR BREST and Havre will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 21st inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE .... FRIDAY .... July 21
LAFAYETTE .... FRIDAY .... Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF CORK .... WEDNESDAY .... July 19
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY .... July 22
GLASGOW .... WEDNESDAY .... July 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY .... July 29
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, July 18, to be followed by the Steamship BELLONA.
For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

Freight reduced to 15 cents per foot.
Passage, first class, $40; second class, $30. Steerage, $20.

STAR LINE.
Regular weekly United States mail line.
The first-class steamship NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander,
will commence taking freight on WEDNESDAY MORNING, and positively sail on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.

The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, July 29.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.

FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship CHASE.
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 20.
For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.
The ZODIAC will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 27.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND—Delivering goods at the wharf at Richmond and avoiding lighterage.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

ON WEDNESDAY,
The first-class steamship STARLIGHT, Capt. PEDRICK, will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The fine United States Mail steamship LODONA, WM. R. HOVEY, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 21 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
Freight and passengers taken at reduced rates.
G. HEINEKEN, & PALMORE, Agents, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The steamship FUNG SHUEY Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M. Passage, $60. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL follows SATURDAY, July 29.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on July 27.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship ARIADNE, CRAREY, Commander, will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents, H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ORLEANS LINE—FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIrect.—The United States Mail Steamship REPUBLIC, Capt. DOLLARD, will leave from Pier No. 2 North River, on WEDNESDAY July 19, at 4 P. M. precisely. The passenger accommodations by this steamer are unsurpassed by those of any other in the trade. For freight or passage apply to W. H. ROBSON & CO., No. 119 Front-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR, H. NELSON, Commander, will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MISSISSIPPI will succeed the MORNING STAR.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 16—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Constitution.)
For freight or passage apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.

REGULAR WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.
The new and first-class steamship ALHAMBRA, R. B. BENSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock, precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamer GRANADA, will follow on SATURDAY, July 29.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and elegant steamship ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on TUESDAY, 25th July, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The VICTOR will succeed the Atlanta.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

NEW LINE FOR BALTIMORE.

The first-class steamship NEREUS,
Capt. SANFORD, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 11 North River, for Washington City and the west, in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and will sail with dispatch. Rates to Washington City reduced.
For further information and through bills lading, apply to C. W. PERVEIL, Agt., No. 229 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPELLER FOR SALE—18 MONTHS OLD, length 45 feet, beam 12 feet, hold 5 feet, draft forward 2¼ ft., aft 3 ft.; price $2,000. J. STUART, 195 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,

SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M.
Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.
Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.
For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A WHOLESALE and retail dry goods and grocery-store, now doing a good trade in Peekskill, N. Y.; is situated on Main-st., and acknowledged to be the best stand in town; a rare chance for an enterprising man; the present owner has other business which requires his attention. For particulars address J. H. MASON, Peekskill, N. Y.

GREAT BARGAINS.—FOR SALE—STATE and county rights of Gilbert's new patent Coal Ash Sifter; it fits any common flour barrel; the coal passing through a spout, the ashes into the barrel, does not require to be removed until the barrel is full; makes no dust. R. BLAKE, No. 5 Tryon-row.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
BY A HOUSE CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING,
of the talented and popular young comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
whose recent successes in his famous Hibernian delineations before
THE MOST CRITICAL AUDIENCES OF THE OLD WORLD
have stamped him as
THE MOST NATURAL AND ARTISTIC REPRESENTATIVE of Irish Life NOW LIVING.
EVERY EVENING
he will appear in his truly great impersonation of TIM O'BRIEN in Brougham's Domestic Drama of
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
and also as
HANDY ANDY,
in W. R. Floyd's successful adaptation of Lover's celebrated novel of that name.
Supported by
MR. CHARLES FISHER and
MRS. JENNINGS.
(Their first appearnce this Summer.)
Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mr. Warwick, Mr. J. E. Whiting, Mr. Bowes Mr. Browne, Mr. Hillyard, Mr. Williams and the entire strength of the company.
In active preparation an entirely new Irish drama, replete with interesting incidents and the most powerful effects, written expressly for Mr. DAN BRYANT by Messrs. F. G. Maeder and T. B. McDonough, and entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
A TALE OF '98.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Third week of the young, gifted and fascinating
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, July 17 and 18,
she will appear in two favorite comedy characters, DONNA VIOLANTE, in the comedy of
THE WONDER,
and CLEOPATRA, with medley of popular airs, in the comedietta of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA,
supported by Messrs. G. D. Chaplin, L. Mestayer, W. H. Hamblin, and a full and powerful company.
In rehearsal,
THE YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU
and RIVAL ORANGE GIRLS.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CANCER.

A new and wonderful discovery, Dr. J. C. DIXON'S CANCER ANTIDOTE, which has already proved, in over five hundred cases, to be the most successful treatment for cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is indeed simple. This terrible disease is entirely removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, producing of pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; No. 726 Broadway; J. C. DIXON, M. D.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY. No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., or the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNder the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading that popular illustrated Medical work entitled HUMAN FRAILTY. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York, where he may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

DR. LEWIS, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in private cases, by safe remedies and without change of all diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

LADIES DESIRING MEDICAL ADVICE will, by consulting Dr. Lewis, be certain to obtain the relief desired. Office No. 7 Beach-st., 3 doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. WEST'S MONTHLY TONIC—THE great female regulator—a never-failing remedy. Office No. 545 Broadway, New-York.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE,
INDORSED BY THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY
UNABLE TO OBTAIN ADMISSION.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 18,
AND EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
SIXTH TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
the sole right for the production of which has been purchased for New-York by Wm. Wheatley.
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Mr. J. H. GLENNY,
(his sixth appearance in America) as
SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON
(sixth appearance in New-York) as
ARRAH MEELISH.
The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
THE GRAND SCENICAL EFFECTS,
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ORIGINAL MUSIC
by W. C. Levy, author of Punchinello, &c., under the baton of Harvey B. Dodworth.
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

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Benefit of the
SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FIRE
AT
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, JULY 21.
All the dramatic and musical talent in the city have volunteered.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Academy of Music; Bier & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Irving Hall, and at the headquarters of the committee, at Lawrence & Co.'s, No. 436½ Broadway.

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GRAND FINALE OF THE "SAENGERFEST,"

In honor to their invited Saenger friends,
"THE ARION SOCIETY"
will hold a Pic-nic and Summer-Night's Festival in their usual and splendid style at
FALK'S LION PARK,
THURSDAY, July 20, 1865,
To commence at 4 o'clock P. M.
Tickets $1 each; admitting one gentleman and ladies, and not transferable. To be had from members only and at the Arion's headquarters, No. 23 3d-av.
THE COMMITTEE.

BELVIDERE LION PARK,

8th-av., between 108th and 110th sts.
Proprietor .... PAUL FALK.
THE SAENGERFEST,
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 18, 1865.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
A GRAND EXCURSION,
by the visiting and resident Singers, to the
BELVIDERE AND LION PARK,
having been decided upon for
TUESDAY, JULY 18,
the proprietor begs to announce that he will give, on that day,
A GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT,
under the direction of
THEODORE THOMAS.
THEODORE THOMAS.
in honor of the visitors.
NOTICE—There will be no Concert on Wednesday next.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

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OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
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These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, NO. 726 BROADWAY, New-York, are now offering their instruments at largely reduced prices. A superior seven-octave second-hand piano for sale at a bargain.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

S. J. CHAMBERS' FIRST-CLASS PIANOS—Warranted in every respect. No. 739 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST in the city, with all recent improvements, fully warranted. STEEDMAN, 108 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

EXCURSIONS.

TO PLEASURE-SEEKERS.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.
One of the new and magnificent steamers METEOR and PEWABIC,
will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every MONDAY, at 8 P. M., and Detroit, Mich., every TUESDAY, at 2 P. M., and Port Sarnia every TUESDAY, at 10 P. M. For real comfort and pleasure, the Lake Superior trip is unequaled on this continent. The best speckled trout fishing in the world, and nowhere can the invalid realize such substantial benefit as in the cool, dry and invigorating climate of Lake Superior. It is also the cheapest trip offered, being only about 3½ cents per mile, which includes state-rooms and meals.
For information or securing of rooms, apply to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit, Mich.

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Excursion tickets to Niagara Falls, River St. Lawrence, with its thousand islands and world-renowned rapids, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Lake Champlain, Saratoga, &c., can be had at much reduced rates for the round trip, at the general agency of the Grand Trunk and Royal Mail Line Steamers, No. 279 Broadway. EDWARD P. BEACH, General Agent.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.

The steamer HUGUENOT. Inquire at Staten Island Ferry office, Pier No. 19 North River, New-York.

TO LET—TO EXCURSION PARTIES, DUDLEY'S and Myers' Groves; barges *Walter Sands, Wm. Jay Haskett* and *Wm. H. Morton;* also steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. E. MYERS & CO., foot Morton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC, SPLENDID steel engravings, summer fashions, full size patterns and a brilliant array of literary and artistic gems, furnished in the August number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, universally acknowledged the model parlor magazine of America, ready on SATURDAY of this week.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF RESPECT AND SYMPATHY FOR THE MEXICAN PATRIOT EXILES will be held in Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20, at 8 o'clock. The Mexican Patriot Club, comprising many distinguished men, Generals, officers, statesmen, authors, will attend with their national banner, occupy conspicuous places, and be introduced. Several addresses, prepared by their chosen orators, will be read, translated into English. A large number of American military officers have been invited, and all others will be welcome. All persons friendly to the Mexican Republic (including ladies) are invited to attend. By order of the committee.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—A regular meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY, July 18, at 8 P. M. Punctual attendance is requested. Business of importance will be brought up.
P. W. ENGS, President.
GEO. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day, and it never fails. Office, 19 Cooper Institute

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. G. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH

Another Large Arrival of New-York and Eastern Troops.

Arrival of the Sixty-first, Seventy-ninth and Ninety-fifth New-York Regiments and Fourth Regulars.

Arrival and Departure of the Second Massachusetts, One Hundred and Second Ohio and Thirty-first Maine.

The Formal Reception of the Highlanders To-day.

Expected Arrival of Several New-York Regiments This Week.

The city, during the whole of yesterday, was filled with returning troops, on their homeward way to be finally discharged and paid off. Broadway, from early morning until late in the evening, resounded with the crash and swell of martial music; and as the different regiments passed to and fro from the steamers to the Battery Barracks or the New-York State Agency, they were received with marked attention, if not enthusiasm.

Among the arrivals were the Sixty-first, Seventy-ninth and Ninety-fifth New-York Regiments, and they are now at the State Agency. Tha Sixty-first and Ninety-fifth may go to Hart's Island to-day. The Seventy-ninth will have a formal reception to-day. The Second Massachusetts, Thirty-first Maine and One Hundred and Seventh Ohio arrived also, and after refreshing themselves at the Battery, departed for home during the afternoon.

Notwithstanding the large number of troops arriving during the past few days, they have been regularly and abundantly provided with meals by Mr. BAKER, of the Battery Barracks, and Col. COLYER, at the New-York State Agency. The Superintendent of the barracks at the Battery, Capt. HICKS, and the numerous employes there, contrive by strict attention to their arduous duties, to have dinners, suppers, or breakfasts ready at all hours and in any quantity. A regiment no sooner comes inside the barrack inclosure than their meals are ready; and when a command has only a few minutes to stay cooked rations are in readiness at very short notice. At the State Agency a like admirable promptitude is observable, and the entire arrangements for feeding the soldiers are fully adequate to their requirements.

The different State Agents having offices in this city, are indefatigable in their attentions to the organizations from their respective States. Col. HOWE, assisted by Mr. KIMBALL, looks after the New-England troops; Col. ALMY and Mr. CRAIG see that all troops belonging to Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont are properly cared for, and sent on their way homeward, and Col. COLYER makes a point that New-York regiments are properly received and cared for.

Yesterday Col. COLYER made his appearance at the Battery with any number of carts, loaded down with an unknown quantity of ripe fruit for the soldiers. His able and hardworking assistant, Mr. CHARLES BACKUS, was also on hand, and, between the two, every man within the inclosure was furnished with an appetizing supply of huckleberries, blackberries and water-melons, besides plenty of segars and tobacco. At the agency over Centre Market everything was in admirable order during the day.

THE RETURN OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

The Seventy-ninth New-York Volunteers, familiarly known as the "Highlanders," arrived last night, and, after their arms and equipments were deposited at the State Agency, the regiment dispersed until this morning, first eating supper at the tables spread for them. The Highlanders were originally taken into the field by Lieut.-Col. SAMUEL MCKENZIE ELLIOTT, under whose auspices the Seventy-ninth was organized in April, 1861, entering the United States service on the 23d of that month, leaving New-York on the 2d of June, under the command of Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT. On their arrival at Washington on the 4th of June, the regiment numbered over 1,000. The first battle of the Seventy-ninth was that of the first Bull Run, in 1861, fighting in W. T. SHERMAN'S brigade, and the regiment was commanded by Col. CAMERON, (brother of the then Secretary of War,) who was killed during the engagement.

The Seventy-ninth, under command of Col. STEVENS, afterward General, was assigned to the expedition, under Gen. SHERMAN, to Port Royal, and the regiment remained at that place some six or eight months, participating in the battle of James Island, June 16, 1862, and the battle of Coosaw on the 1st of January of the same year. Joining the Ninth Corps, under BURNSIDE, at Newport News, they continued with that corps through the campaigns of POPE and MCCLELLAN, of 1862. They went with the Ninth Corps to Fredericksburgh, and left with the corps for Tennessee, fighting all through that terrific campaign with gallantry. The Seventy-ninth also returned to Virginia with Gen. BURNSIDE, to participate with the Army of the Potomac in the grand campaigns of Gen. GRANT against Richmond.

Since their entrance into the United States service in 1861, the regiment has had 3,000 enlisted men, with a full complement of officers. They now return with 256 enlisted men and 16 officers.

In May 1864, about 250 men with a majority of the officers were mustered out of the service in New-York; the veterans returning to the field.

Their loss as a veteran regiment has been from various causes, over 500 enlisted men and 3 officers.

The regiment has, during the war participated in twenty-six engagements, and has served under Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, BURNSIDE, HOOKER, MCCLELLAN, MEADE, &c.

The following battles form the record of the Seventy-ninth New-York.

1861—Bull Run, Va., July 21.

1862—Coosaw, N. C., Jan. 1; James Island, S. C., June 16; Manassas Plains, Va., Aug. 30; Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1; South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17; Fredericksburgh, Va., Dec. 13.

1863—Blue Spring, Tenn., Oct. 10; Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 16; Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17—Dec. 5.

1864—Wilderness, Va., May 5–6; Spottsylvania, Va., May 7–8; Tolopotomy, Va., May 20; North Anna, Va., May 22; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1; Bethesda Church, Va., June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, Va., Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29–30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27.

1865—Siege of Petersburgh, Va., January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Stedman,) March 25; grand assault on Petersburgh, Va., April 1; Capture of Petersburgh, Va., April 3; surrender of LEE, April 9.

The following is a list of the officers:

Field and Staff—Henry G. Heffron, Lieutenant-Colonel; Andrew D. Baird, Major; David J. Mallon, Adjutant; John M. Flannelly, Quartermaster.

Captains—Francis W. Judge, Co. A; James McLean, Co. B; Alexander L. Baird, Co. C; James L. King, Co. D; James Innes, Co. E; Alfred Douglas, Co. F.

First Lieutenants—Francis Gallagher, Nathan R. Arnold, Charles Lowen.

Second Lieutenants—John P. Turner, Samuel Alleyne.

Capt. JUDGE is generally known as the "Hero of Fort Saunders," one of the forts in the defences of Knoxville, Tenn., for his gallant action in seizing a rebel color planted on the ramparts. Capt. JUDGE was at that time a Sergeant and was recommended for a medal of honor.

THE SIXTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

This regiment arrived at a late hour on Sunday night from Washington, per New-Jersey route, and proceeded to the rooms of the New-York State Agency for supper and sleep. The regiment will proceed to Hart's Island to-day for muster out.

The Sixty-first was serving, at the time of its leaving the field, in the First Brigade of Gen. MILES' (First) Division of the famous Second Corps, and has formed a part of that command ever since its organization. With the Sixty-first has been consolidated the Fifty-seventh New-York.

The following comprises a list of battles of the Sixty-first New-York:

1862—Siege of Yorktown, April; Williamsburgh, May 5; West Point, May 6; Seven days' battles before Richmond, June 26–July 2; Seven Pines; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17; Fredericksburgh, (under BURNSIDE,) Dec. 13.

1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1–5; Gettsburgh, Penn., July 1–5; Williamsport, Md., July 13; Bristoe Station, Va., Oct. 13; Rappahannock Station, Va., Oct. 21; Mine Run, Va., Nov. 26–Dec. 1.

1864—Wilderness, Va., May 5–6; Laurel Hill, Va., May 7; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8–9; Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 20; North Anna, Va., May 22; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1; Bethesda Church, Va., June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, Va.; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 21; Strawberry Plains; Deep Bottom; Reams' Station; Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29–30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27.

1865—Siege of Petersburgh, Va., January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works. White Oak Road, Va., March 29; Five Forks, Va., March 30—April 1; Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6; Appomattox Court-house, Va., April 8–9; Surrender of LEE'S army, (Appomattox Hollow, Va.,) April 9.

The following comprise the list of officers:

Field and Staff—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Geo. W. Scott, commanding; Lieut.-Col. B. A. Brown. Maj. G. W. Schaffer, Surgeon M. C. Rowland, Assistant Surgeon T. B. Winn.

Captains—A. J. Liebenau, H. H. Hart, T. Miller, J. D. Phillips and W. V. Hudson.

Lieutenants—Geo. Joyce, J. B. Wilde, —— Palmer, M. T. Boss, A. Wilson, R. Reddell and D. Dain.

NINETY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

The Ninety-fifth New-York Veterans arrived yesterday morning from Washington, via the New-Jersey Railroad, and for a time got lost in their native city, scarcely knowing where to go to, as the New-York depot agent failed to make connection. They finally found themselves at the Battery. The regiment numbered 181 men, under command of Lieut.-Col. JAS. CRENEY, and will no doubt remain in the city until finally mustered out.

The Ninety-fifth New-York was raised in this city in October, 1861, and entered the service of the United States Government in February, 1862, joining soon after the First Corps, then under the command of Gen. MCDOWELL. During POPE'S Virginia Valley campaign, in the Summer of 1862, it participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain and Mannassas Plains, and subsequently entering with its corps into the Army of the Potomac, fought in every battle seen by that army. Just previous to the overland campaign by Gen. GRANT, in 1864, the First Corps was broken up and merged into the Fifth Army Corps, and in that corps fought all the way through from the Wilderness to the surrender of LEE. At the time of its leaving the field, the Ninety-fifth was serving in Gen. CRAWFORD'S (Third) Division of the Fifth Corps.

The following is the Ninety-fifth's battle record:

1862—Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9; Mannassas Plains, Va., Aug. 30; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17; Fredericksburgh, Va., Dec. 13.

1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1–5; Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1–5; Williamsport, Md., July 13; Rappahannock Station, Va., Oct. 21; Mine Run, Va., Nov. 26—Dec. 1.

1864.—Wilderness, Va., May 5—6; Laurel Hill, Va., May 7; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8—9; Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 20; North Anna, Va., May 22; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1; Bethesda Church, Va., June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, Va.; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 21; Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29—30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27; WARREN'S raid against the Weldon Railroad, Dec. 6—12.

1865—Siege of Petersburgh, Va., January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, March 25; White Oak Road, Va., March 29; Five Forks, Va., March 30—April 1; Appomattox Court-house, Va., April 8–9; Surrender of LEE'S army, (Appomattox Hollow, Va.,) April 9.

The following comprise the list of officers:

Field and Staff—Lieutenant Colonel, JAMES CRENEY; Major, Robert Bard; Surgeon, G. M. Ramsey; Assistant Surgeons, James Hadden and —— Sargent; Adjutant, Wm. Ramson.

Captains—S. C. Timpson, Geo. D. Knight, W. L. Sherwood, Reuben Riggs.

First Lieutenants—Scott Dean, John Campbell, Chas. Roberts.

Second Lieutenants—John J. Titus, John Hall, F. G. Voigt.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND NEW-YORK, which arrived and departed on Saturday night, was raised in Ostego and Herkimer Counties, and was mustered into service Oct. 15, 1862. In 1863 it served under Gen. PECK, at Suffolk, and Gen. KEYS, on the Peninsula. Being at Washington, en route for the Army of the Potomac, when the riots occurred in this city two years ago, it was ordered here, and arrived July 16, 1863. It remained about the city until Oct. 14, when it proceeded to the Army of the Potomac, and joined the First Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps. It has taken part in the following battles:

1863—Mine Run, Va., Nov. 26—Dec. 1.

1864—Wilderness, Va., May 5-6; Laurel Hill, Va., May 7; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8-9; Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 20; North Anna Va., May 22; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1; Bethesda Church, Va., June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, Va.; Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, Boydtown Plank Road, Oct. 27.

1865—Third Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Fisher,) March 25; grand assault upon Petersburgh, April 2; pursuit of LEE; Amelia Court-house, April 6; surrender of LEE, April 9.

The following is the roster of officers now with the command:

Colonel, J. E. Curtis; Lieutenant Colonel, E. C. Gilbert; Major, C. H. Dygert; Surgeon, J. W. Hughes; Assistant Surgeon, E. L. Corbin.

Captains—F. D. Butler, M. McCann, S. Holden, S. F. Beebe, A. R. Qualffe.

First Lieutenants—H. H. Hawes, D. B. Fitch, J. M. Gorman, A. Lee, T. F. Phelps, D. D. Gallaher, N. A. Sly.

Second Lieutenants—W. E. Stebbins, L. A. Curtis, D. Hewitt.

THE SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

This regiment arrived yesterday morning, and took dinner at the Battery Barracks, when it left by the Fall River line for Norwich, en route for Boston. The Second numbered 260 men, and was under the command of Lieut.-Col. CHAS. F. MORSE.

The Second Massachusetts was organized at Camp Andrew, West Roxbury, on the 25th of May, 1861, entering into the United States service on the 8th of July, 1861, joining PATERSON'S command at Martinsburgh, Va., a week after. Remaining in that command until it was broken up, they then served under Gen. BANKS, in his Shenandoah campaign, and also served under Gen. POPE, in his Virginia Valley campaign of 1862. Afterward was placed in the Twelfth Corps, under Gen. SLOCUM. After serving in the Maryland campaigns of MCCLELLAN and MEADE, they went with HOOKER to the West, and served with SHERMAN, in the Twentieth Corps. The following are the battles:

1862—Winchester, Va., (under BANKS,) May 25; Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9; Manassas Plains, Va., Aug. 30; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17.

1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1–5; Beverly Ford, Va., June 9; Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1–5.

1864—Resaca, Ga., May 12; Culp's Farm, Ga., June 15; Peach-tree Creek, Ga., July 20–23; operations against Atlanta, Ga., July 23, Sept. 1; through all the marches and severe skirmishes of Gen. SHERMAN'S overland campaign; Averysboro, March 16; Bentonville, March 19.

The following are the names of the officers:

Field and Staff—Lieut.-Colonel, Charles F. Morse; Major, James Francis; Adjutant, John A. Fox; Surgeon, C. E. Munn; Quartermaster, E. A. Howes.

Line Officers.—Co. A, Capt. George J. Thompson, First Lieut. W. D. Toombs. Co. B, Capt. E. A. Phalen, First Lieut. Richard Pendergast. Co. C, First Lieut. W. S. McAlpine. Co. D, First Lieut. James Hanning. Co. E, Capt. Henry N. Comey. Co. F, Capt. Dennis Mehan, First Lieut. J. C. Thompson. Co. G, Capt. T. K. Parker, First Lieut. M. Richardson. Co. H, Capt. F. W. Crowninshield, First Lieut. Wm. H. Miles. Co. I, Capt. W. E. Perkins, First Lieut. George W. Morse. Co. K, Capt. George A. Thayer, First Lieut. Jesse Richardson.

The Second Massachusetts has had 1,700 men on its rolls since entering the service in 1861, and now returns with 260, all told.

The Second Massachusetts Regiment, while en route to the steamer yesterday, halted in front of the Astor House and saluted Major.-Gen. HOOKER, their old commander. After the cheering had subsided Gen. HOOKER advanced to within a few paces of the colors and addressed the regiment as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. HOOKER.

Colonel and companions-in-arms of the old Second Massachusetts Infantry: I thank you, fellow-soldiers, for this compliment you pay me; it touches my heart, which responds in its quick beatings. I am happy, brother-soldiers, to meet so many of you returning to your homes, where thousands of warm hearts will give you a warm welcome the moment you set your feet upon the glorious soil of good old Massachussets. I welcome you from my heart thus far on your journey to your homes, for, at one time, I did not think there would any of you ever be able to get so far as this metropolis on your homeward trip. Your regiment, fellow-soldiers, has always been famous—the old Second Massachusetts has always been famous, in the army for its discipline, and, in the ranks of the rebels; you have always been more than famous for bravery on the field of battle, and for devotion to our country's flag. Again, fellow-soldiers, I thank you for this compliment, and congratulate you upon being able to return to your good old city of Boston, where, doubtless, you will be crowned with laurels, commensurate with the long-tried, noble services and sacrifices you have rendered to our cause. Farewell, soldiers, and God bless you.

The General retired, amidst the cheers of the regiment and the multitude.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH OHIO arrived on Sunday night from Charleston, S. C., and proceeded at once for Cincinnati.

This regiment was recruited at Cleveland, Ohio, in September, 1862, and left the State for Kentucky the following month, to take part in the defence of Cincinnati against the invasion of BRAGG. It was recalled thence and ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, then lying at Falmouth, in December, 1862. With this army it participated in the battles of Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh, capturing in the latter engagement the flag of the Louisiana Tigers. In August, 1863, the regiment was mustered to join the forces of Gen. GILLMORE, then operating against Charleston. After the capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg, and GILLMORE'S reported reduction of Fort Sumter, the regiment joined the expeditionary forces of Gen. SEYMOUR in Florida. It was ordered from that State to take part in Gen. FOSTER'S operations on the enemy's line of communications between Savannah and Charleston, while SHERMAN was investing the former city. At the same time that SHERMAN started on his celebrated march through the Carolinas, this regiment, as a portion of Gen. HATCH'S division, moved direct for Charleston.

The One Hundred and Seventh Ohio is entitled to the following battles:

1862—Fredericksburgh, Va., Dec. 13.

1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-5; Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1—5; Operations against Fort Wagner and Gregg; Olustee, Fla.

The following is the present roster of officers:

Field and Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding JOHN S. COOPER; Major, F. C. Suhrer; Surgeon, J. Knans; Assistant Surgeon, F. Schill; Chaplain, R. F. Kabus; Adjutant, W. H. Steiner; Quartermaster, J. Lichty.

Line Officers.—Company A—Captain, Samuel Miller; First Lieutenant, J. M. Stults. Company B—Captain, Anton Mellert; First Lieutenant, W. H. Bowers. Company C—Captain, Jos. Braun; First Lieutenant, R. T. Thomas. Company D—Captain, P. J. Wang; First Lieutenant, H. Flora. Company E—Captain, John H. Brinker; First Lieutenant, J. J. Hanck. Company F—Captain, Wm. Fisher; First Lieutenant, J. Shomberg. Company G—First Lieutenant, Conrad Deubel. Company H—Captain, Philip Setzler; First Lieutenant, G. H. Albers. Company I—Captain, Geo. Billan; First Lieutenant, P. Groshart. Company K—Captain, Z. Gentner; First Lieutenant, V. Bickel.

THIRTY-FIRST MAINE.

Among the many arrivals yesterday was that of the Thirty-first Maine, which arrived at the Battery Barracks early in the morning. The regiment brings home with it 688 men, and was under the command of Col. DANIEL WHITE. After breakfast and dinner the Thirty-first left by steamer for Bangor.

The Thirty-first Maine entered the field in April, 1864, joining BURNSIDE with the Ninth Army Corps, at Annapolis, Md., and during the recent campaign of Gen. GRANT it has borne its full share. We yesterday spoke of the Fifty-eighth Massachusetts losing fourteen officers by death on the field during the year's campaign before Richmond. To-day we have to allow the Thirty-first Maine the large number of twenty officers lost in battle during the same time, and the losses of the regiment have been severe throughout. During their fifteen months' service they have had 1,457 men under their banners as the Thirty-second Maine, who consolidated with it in December last, bringing with it some 400 men. They thus exhibit a loss of nearly 800 men and officers.

The regiment was raised and organized as a three years' command, at Augusta, in the month of March, 1864. They saw their first fight at the Wilderness, with the Ninth Corps. They are therefore entitled to record the following battles:

1864—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7–8; Tolopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1; Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29–30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27.

1865—Siege of Petersburgh, January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Steadman,) March 25; grand assault on Petersburgh, April 1; capture of Petersburgh, Va., April 3; surrender of LEE, April 9.

The following is a list of the officers:

Field and Staff—Colonel, Dan. White; Lieut.-Colonel, E. L. Getchell; Major, Geo. A. Bolton; Surgeon, J. H. Kimball; Assistants, H. G. B. Smith and S. D. Wiggin; Adjutant, R. G. Rawlings.

Captains—James A. Bean, H. R. Sargent, E. S. Keys, I. C. Fall, Thos. B. Beals, W. B. Barker, C. B. Rounds, J. S. Rogers, A. D. Brock.

First Lieutenants—C. B. Rollins. V. L. Coffin, J. P. Sheehan, W. H. H. Ware, A. R. Westcott, B. P. Bradford, Thos. Child, (A. A. A. G.,) E. Brookings, A. Goff, C. O. Brown, A. C. Hippard, G. I. Brown.

Second Lieutenants—Geo. Dicky; J. P. F. Tobey, Geo. Rynes, John Beales, P. W. Perry, A. Durgin, A. Crawford, Henry Mitchell, G. Manser, J. McPherson.

THE FOURTH REGULARS.

The Fourth United States Infantry arrived yesterday afternoon at a late hour, from Richmond direct, where the command have been doing garrison duty. They numbered 450 men and 10 officers, under the command of Maj. A. B. CAIN, and is ordered to remain in the harbor for garrison duty, probably at Fort Hamilton.

The Fourth Infantry have seen a great deal of service during the war, having served in the Peninsular campaign, the Maryland campaigns of MEADE and MCCLELLAN, and have participated in all of the principal battles of these campaigns. During the riots of this city in 1863, the Fourth and other regular regiments came on to preserve order. When the Army of the Potomac began siege operations before Petersburgh the Fourth was made the headquarter guard for Gen. GRANT. The following are the battles of the Fourth Infantry during the rebellion:

1862—Siege of Yorktown, April; Hanover Courthouse, Va., May 24; Seven days' battle before Richmond, June July 26, July 2; Seven Pines; Fredericksburgh (under BURNSIDE,) Dec. 13.

1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1—5; Gettysburgh, July 1—5; Wapping Heights, July 22.

1864—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7—8; Tolopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1; Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh.

They were present at the surrender of Gen. LEE, at Appamattox Hollow.

The following is the roster of officers:

Field and Staff.—Brevet Maj. A. B. Cain, (commanding regiment,) Brevet Maj. Alex. Carolin, (Acting Field Officer,) Adjutant, Geo. W. Dost, Acting Quarrermaster, John R. Bothwell.

Line Officers.—Company A, Lieut. J. J. L. Hassler; Company C, Lieut. Quinn; Company G, Lieut. Cox; Company H, Capt. Sheldon; Company K, Capt. Collier, Brevet Capt. Luhn.

FORMAL RECEPTION OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH NEW-YORK TO-DAY.

It is the intention of the many friends of the Highland Regiment to give them a formal, yet hearty reception to-day, and with this praiseworthy end in view, great preparations have for some time been in active progress. Besides the Second Company of the Seventh Regiment, all the ex-members and officers of the Seventy-ninth will turn out, as well as those of the original militia organization, which gave birth to the gallant command that has so well sustained the Scottish name during the war. The route of march will be as follows: From Centre Market up Grand-street to Bowery and Fourth-avenue, round Union-square to Broadway, and so on up to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The route of march will then retrace its steps to Centre Market, by the Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, and down Broadway.

ROBERTSON'S full band will be present to escort the Seventy-ninth Regiment, their old command. The following order explains itself:

SECOND COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1865.

COMPANY ORDER, No. 5.—Pursuant to special regimental order of this date, this company will parade on Tuesday, 18th instant, at 2½ o'clock P. M., in full fatigue, (gray pants,) for the purpose of receiving and escorting the Seventy-ninth Regiment, New-York Veteran Volunteers, Brev Col. HEFFRON, on its return to this city after four year's service in the field. By order of

PETER PALMER, Captain.

REGIMENTS EXPECTED THIS WEEK.

The One Hundred and Second New-York, the Corcoran Legion, and the Ninth New-York Cavalry are expected this week, possibly to-morrow. Several New-England regiments and commands will also arrive soon.

THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Gen. Meade's Order on Taking Command

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 1, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—1. In obedience to General Orders, No. 118, current series, from Adjutant-General's office, Maj.-Gen. MEADE assumes command of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

2. The following officers are announced as the General Staff of the Military Division, viz.:

Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. D. RUGGLES, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

Brevet Col. S. F. BARSTOW, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. S. WEBB, U. S. Volunteers, Acting Inspector-General.

Brevet Major C. D. EMORY, Captain Ninth United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Col. R. N. BATCHELDER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

Brevet Col. J. C. BIDDLE, Major and A. A. D. C.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. M. BACHE, Captain Fourteenth Infantry, A. D. C.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. GEO. MEADE, Captain and A. D. C.

III. Department Commanders will forward to these headquarters, with the least possible delay, complete returns of their several commands, stating the location of posts, and the number and designation of garrisons of each, with such other details by letter as may be important for the information of the Major-General commanding.

By command of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

By the orders of Gen. MEADE, who has command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, and of Gens. DIX and HOOKER, it will be noticed that sundry important changes have been made in the organization of the United States forces hereabouts. The Department of the East, hitherto independent, is merged in the "Military Division of the Atlantic," and Gen. DIX retires from its command. Gen. DIX ranks every officer in the army, except Lieut.-Gen. GRANT. He was first appointed, and can therefore be second to none. It would be, according to military idea, *infra dig* for him to serve under Gen. MEADE, and when it was known that that officer was to have command of this division, Gen. DIX, who had intended leaving the service as early as he could without damage to it, sent in his resignation. It has been accepted, and Gen. JOE HOOKER is appointed in his place. It will be seen that Gen. HOOKER, between whom and Gen. DIX the most cordial relations exist, retains the staff of the retiring commander. Every one of them has been brevetted, and the official announcement of their retention in position conveys likewise the information of their brevet.

Lieut.-Col. JOHN A. BOLLES has been tendered the position of Solicitor-General to the Navy Department, and his commisston was forwarded to him at Boston last week. It is as yet undecided whether he will accept it or not. The staff is composed of officers whose names were familiar in the days when Gen. DIX was a corps commander, and their swords have not always rested as easily or securely in the scabbard, as now. The change, if change need be, will commend itself to the hearty recognition of all our citizens, and no one, we predict, will have occasion to find fault with the chivalric "fighting JOE HOOKER."

Gen. Dix's Farewell Order—Gen. Hooker's Order on Assuming Command.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, July 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 55.—Pursuant to General Orders No. 118, current series, War Department, Major-Gen. DIX hereby transfers to Major-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, of the army, the command of the Department of the East.

In taking leave of the officers and troops under his command, Major-Gen. DIX returns to them his sincere thanks for their faithful and efficient services and the promptness with which they have discharged their respective duties. It is needless to say to them that this association, which has never been disturbed by any want of harmony, or by any unwilling acquiescence in his authority, is not broken without unfeigned regret.

He also desires to acknowledge the ready response and the patriotic aid he has always received from the civil, military and municipal authorities of the States composing his department, whenever the emergencies of war have rendered it necessary to call for assistance. This generous coöperation has greatly lightened his own labors and responsibilities, and he refers to it, not only as a matter to be gratefully remembered by him, but as one of the most gratifying evidences of the united feeling by which the government of the country, in a desperate struggle for its existence, has been zealously and triumphantly sustained.

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

Official: CHAS. JOLINE, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and Aid-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, July 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56.—In obedience to General Orders No. 118, dated War Department, June 27, 1865, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the East, embracing the New-England States, New-York and New-Jersey; headquarters at New-York City.

The orders issued by Maj.-Gen. DIX for the government of the department will continue in force until revoked by proper authority.

The following named officers are announced as composing the staff, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Brevet-Brig.-Gen. D. T. VAN BUREN, U. S. Vols., Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brevet-Brig.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

Brevet-Brig.-Gen. T. J. LESLIE, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster.

Brevet-Brig.-Gen. M. T. MCMAHON, U. S. Vols., Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. H. F. CLARKE, U. S. A., Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence.

Surgeon WM. J. SLOAN, U. S. A., Medical Director.

Brevet Col. WM. H. LUDLOW, Major, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. JOHN A. BOLLES, Major, Aid-de-camp.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. CHARLES O. JOLINE, Major, Aid-de-camp.

Major WM. H. LAWRENCE, Aid-de-camp.

Brevet Major G. VON EICKSTEDT, Captain, Chief Ordnance Officer.

Brevet Major WILSON BARSTOW, Captain, Chief Commissary of Musters.

Brevet Major WM. E. BLAKE, Captain, Assistant Commissary of Musters.

Brevet Major THOMAS LORD, Jr., Captain, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. SAMUEL W. TAYLOR, Aid-de-camp.

JOSEPH HOOKER, Maj.-Gen.

Official: THOMAS LORD, Jr., Brevet Major and Aid-de-camp.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket.

NEWARK VS. NEW-YORK.—The return game between these clubs was commenced at Bedford yesterday at noon, although it was expected that the rain would have necessitated a day's postponement; but by 12 o'clock the grounds were in good condition, and at 1 P. M. the Newark eleven went to the bat, and before they were disposed of they had placed the handsome total of 111 on the telegraph, of which HATTERSLY obtained 25, JEFFERSON 21, BAKER 16, and WARREN 10, all by good cricket. On the New-York side 166 had been scored, with the loss of but six wickets when the stumps were drawn and the game terminated for the day. Of this fine score, BYRON'S splendidly obtained 73, not out, was the feature; BOOT'S 25, obtained in a very lively style, and SHARP'S 18, capitally scored, being the other noteworthy scores. The game will be resumed this morning at 11 o'clock.

The contest thus far has been one of the best displays ever seen on the island. We append the score of the first innings on each side:

NEWARK.	Score.
Ford b. Nash	1
Douglas b. Crossley	0
Baker c. Sharp b. Crossley	16
Bullis b. Nash	5
Walters b. Nash	5
Hallis b. Crosley	0
Jefferson run out	21
Hattersley b. Boots	25
Kidd b. Nash	7
Warner not out	10
Perrin b. Nash	6
Byes 4, leg byes 5, wides 6	15
Total	111

NEW-YORK.	Score.
Sharp b. Hallis	18
Hudson b. Hallis	2
Higham b. Hallis	7
Boots c. Bullis b. Walters	25
North b. Hallis	7
Byron not out	73
Dempsey b. Walters	5
Crossley not out	2
Byes 15, leg byes 2, wides 9	26
Total	166

Board of Councilmen.

The board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. HAYES in the Chair. Mr. LENT offered a resolution calling on the Corporation Counsel for a record of the judgments obtained against the city since the 1st of January, 1864, to the present time; the amounts, and a statement of which were defended and which allowed to go by default.

The resolution was adopted, and after disposing of a large amount of routine business the board adjourned to Monday next.

The Street-Cleaning Contract.

The semi-monthly bill of the contractors for cleaning the streets, due on Saturday, has not yet been paid. It is understood that the contractors will not press their claims against the city until the streets are clean, and their arrangements are perfected for keeping them so.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Nos. 28, Gale *vs.* Scheider; 30, Hamilton *vs.* Randolph; 39, In the matter of the Application of Elisha Bloomer; 40, Goldman *vs.* Hersberg; 51, Godfin *vs.* Johnson; 54, Chance *vs.* Levine, et al; 61, Cornish *vs.* Campbell; 76, Price *vs.* Price; 87, Hone *vs.* Granger; 95, Hoffnung *vs.* Barmore; 96, Sazerec *vs.* the same; 97, Fairman *vs.* Fairman.

Important Decision in the Surrogate's Court.

THE LAW AS SETTLED BY THE COURT OF APPEALS WITH RESPECT TO INTEREST ON LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, &C.

Surrogate TUCKER has just given the following opinion in the case of the estate of Mary S. Fish, deceased:

OPINION.—The testatrix died March 13, 1862. Letters testamentary were issued upon the probate of her will, Feb. 29, 1864, a litigation having been had in this Court on the question of probate, lasting nearly two years.

By her will and codicil a legacy of $20,000 was given to Allen S. Campbell, and one of $1,000 to Sarah Smith, since deceased. Mr. Campbell and the administrator of Mrs. Smith, now petition for the payment of their respective legacies, demanding interest from the date of one year after the death of the testatrix. The executor admits the possession of assets, and submits to the Surrogate the question "whether interest must be paid on the legacies from the period commencing at the expiration of one year from March 13, 1862, or from the period commencing at the expiration of one year from Feb. 29, 1864," when the letters issued.

The question is, whether the statute, in allowing the executor, a year after he became executor, for his convenience in collecting the assets, before he should become liable to pay the general legacies, also postponed to the same time the right of the legatee to receive interest.

The Revised Statutes say (3 R. S., p 177, sec. 48, 5th ed.:) "No legacies shall be paid until after the expiration of one year from the time of granting letters testamentary, unless the same are directed by the will to be sooner paid."

And the rule is stated by Williams on Executors, p. 1,221, that "the interest on general legacies is to be computed from the time at which the principal is actually due and payable."

When were the legacies to Campbell and Mrs. Smith due and payable? The will is silent. The law has, therefore, I think, fixed their payment at the expiration of one year from the date of the letters.

But Surrogate Bradford, in Lawrence *vs.* Embree, (3 Bradford Rep., p. 366,) held that "interest accrued from one year after the death of the testator." He held that the Revised Statutes "had not changed the rule as to the payment of interest," and that a deprivation of interest, resulting from a delay in the probate of the will, would "award a premium for contestation, and sanction injustice." Upon these grounds, he allowed the charge of interest after a year from death.

But this decision of Surrogate Bradford, in October, 1855, and probably before that distinguished jurist was made aware of the decision of the Court of Appeals, rendered in June of the same year, in the case of Bradner *vs.* Faulkner. (12 N. Y. Rep., p. 472.)

The counsel for the petitioners in this proceeding have argued that the dictum in Bradner *vs.* Faulkner is inapplicable to the present case, but I cannot so decide. It seems to me that the reporter's note is fully borne out by the express language of the decision. The former is that "unless a will so directs, a legacy does not draw interest before it is legally payable." It is unnecessary to refer to English decisions, since this is held to be the rule under the statute of this State, which has indicated the policy of the Legislature as to legacies and their interest.

Chief-Justice GARDINER said in this case: "As the will is silent on the subject of interest, and as the statute prohibits the payment of legacies until one year from the time of granting letters, and as the practice of the court, prior to the statute, allowed the same time to the executor, the decision of the court below" (in favor of interest from the death of the testator) "can only be justified by an express direction of the testator for earlier payment, or by an implication from the provisions of the instrument, equivalent to such direction. The applicants can rely upon the general rule that no interest would accrue until it became by law the duty of executors to pay the legacy. The judgment of the Supreme Court should be reversed."

The rule with respect to interest on legacies and bequests would, therefore, appear to be pretty well settled in this State.

1. Interest on general legacies commences to run from the period of one year from the issuuance of letters testamentary.

2. But if a direction be given in the will for an earlier payment, or a clear inference can be drawn of such an intention on the part of the testator, from the language of the will, then interest commences to run from the time fixed for the payment of the principal. This is not the case under the will now before me.

3. Annuities or incomes, and interest upon sums directed to be invested upon trust to pay over interest or income commenced to run from the death of the testator. (Barbour's S. C. R., vol. 42, p. 533.)

Following the decision of the Court of Appeals, I feel compelled to deny the claim of these legatees to receive interest earlier than from one year after the date of the letters testamentary.

C. A. Hand and John S. Lawrence, Esqs., for the petitioners; W. C. Traphagan, Esq., for the residuary legatees.; S. F. Cowdry, Esq., executor in person.

Remarkable Mistake in a Will.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

In the matter of the admission of the will of James Ross to probate, the following singular fact came out in evidence: Ross, the testator, was a soldier in the Army of the Potomac, and died last Winter in the Hampden Hospital, at Fortress Monroe. Shortly before his decease he made a will, that instrument having been drawn by a Capt. Rose who, in copying the attestation clause, must have done so from the will of one Robert Graham. The clause begins, "I, Robert Graham," instead of "I, James Ross." The will was duly witnessed by a Surgeon of the hospital and one of his assistants, and in other respects seems to have been regular. The testimony of Capt. Rose not being obtainable, the Surrogate was compelled to refuse the admission of the will to probate. The estate is thought to be worth about $5,000.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 17.

By Justice Garvin.

Maria Trant *vs.* Philip Unstatter; motion to reduce bail granted. Marriner *vs.* Marriner; decree granted. Charles Schwitzer *vs.* The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Railroad Company; motion granted by default, with $7 costs to defendant—(no papers filed.) George Klotz *vs.* Dennis Burk; motion to substitute Charles Subert as defendant granted. Same *vs.* Same; plaintiff's motion to amend summons and complaint denied, without prejudice. Mason Thomson *vs.* Margaret Carson; order for payment of surplus moneys granted. Etanie Regare *vs.* Louis Zipfel; motion granted. A. Spiers Brown *vs.* Fred. G. Richardson; motion denied, with $7 costs. George, the Count Joannes *vs.* Stephen R. Fisk; motion denied, with $7 costs, to abide the event. Hannah W. Brady *vs.* George D. Waring, &c.; motion granted, order of arrest vacated, and order to show cause discharged, with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action. John W. Flaacke *vs.* Robert W. Edgar, &c.; motion denied, and injunction order and order to show cause vacated and discharged, with $7 costs, to abide the event. Dennis Perkins *vs.* Thomas B. Coddington; motion for injunction order granted, with $10 costs, to abide event of the action.

SUPREME COURT—JULY 17.

By J. F. Barnard.

In the motion of the application of Elisha Bloomer & Co.; motion denied with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 17.

By Judge Cardoza.

George C. Stone *vs.* P. Seymour Kenway; order settled. Thomas Cosgrove *vs.* Walter Janes; motion denied without costs, on giving stipulation.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold....s3	142¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I.....		63¼
60,000	do.........s3	142⅞	100	do.........s3		63⅛
110,000	do........	143	700	do........		63⅛
40,000	do..s10..flat..	142⅝	100	do.........b3		63¼
15,000	O. & M. Cer......	25	100	Cleve. & Pitts......		67⅜
10,000	do........	24¾	800	do........		67½
10,000	do........	24⅝	200	do.........b3		67¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.....s3	93⅞	400	do........		67⅜
200	do........	93⅞	400	do.........s3		67¼
100	Erie Railway........	80⅞	100	Chi. & N. W........		27¼
1000	do........	80⅞	100	do.........s3		27⅛
400	Reading R........	100¼	600	Chi. & N. W. P..s30		62⅛
400	do........	100⅛	900	do.........s3		61¼
200	do.........b3	100⅜	100	do.........s3		61⅞
300	do........	100⅛	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C....		96⅛
290	do........	100¼	100	do.........s3		96¼
600	do.........s5	100	200	do.........s3		96¼
300	do........	100	100	T. H. & Alt. R........		36
200	do.........s3	100	100	Cumb. Coal......b3		42¼
200	do........	100⅛	100	do........		42¼
100	Hud. Riv. R........	107¾	100	do........		42
100	do.........b3	108	500	Quick. Min. Co....		75⅞
300	Chic. & R. I........	105⅛	100	do........		55⅞

[Advertisement]

ITS PHILOSOPHY.

SOZODONT is an antacid. SOZODONT is an anti-putrescent. SOZODONT is a tonic. SOZODONT is all vegetable, and entirely harmless; hence, it cleanses the teeth from acetous concretions, stops the decomposition of their substance, sweetens the breath, stimulates the gums, and is the safest and best preparation of its class in existence.

[Advertisement]

LADIES' SUMMER GAITERS, $1 A PAIR.—CANTRELL is disposing of his stock of light-colored gaiters at very low prices, and as they are just the articles to wear in the country during the Summer, we advise an early call to his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The August number of this model parlor magazine, with brilliant and unusual attractions, will be ready on SATURDAY of this week.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 17—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen, &c.*—F. W. Dammann, C. H. Robin and family, F. Motz, D. Goodman, O. G. Hoffmann, Rosalie Strobech and children, L. Von Lenher, A. Lelow, E. A. Summer, J. Egeir, A. Taylor and family, C. Heller, W. Von Gulich, T. Jaeger, G. Schott, Mr. Schonbeck and family, C. T. Hendrickson, J. Wehler, Miss Morse, Mrs. Tyle, N. Albert, Menta Lange, J. Campsen, C. T. Mettage and family, J. Reinhardt and daughter, Isador Hageler, G. L. Smith, H. Froning, E. Lob, F. Kaufman, J. A. Alleert, B. Wuzberger, J. Stern and wife, G. H. Duker, A. Henning and sister, Emma Goldschmidt, E. Tapper, O. Kneuzer, F. Cohn, Anna Moos, F. Zyromesx and wife, Bertha Bemhein, W. Ochs, W. O. Nollendorf, Caroline Oppenheimer, J. G. Reigenbach, E. Pfeif, E. Low, E. Weil, Marie Klatt and daughter, Aug. Schumann, H. Kurz, W. Toel, S. Flitch, C. Mattfield and daughter, A. Krugbaum, G. Horr, L. Starke, F. Guber and family, H. Peterson, C. Harris, Pauline Hausrath, Johanna Zimmermann, C. Blecke and wife, F. Herold, S. Schneider, F. Singer, L. Lange, A. Walkas, J. Jonas and wife, J. Watermann, H. Winter and wife, A. Muller, H. Justinus, H. Haechel and wife, D. Bollmann, H. C. Arens, S. Maass, A. Engel, Maria Beer and sister, D. Bril, C. Kapler and family, Thos. Mayne, L. Henry, Ellen Compton, L. Fenhahen, B. Kuhl, J. Moritz, J. G. Birkensaack, M. Hirsch and daughter, G. Behrens, F. Hahn and wife, W. Fissh and brother, G. Wiltscherf, Ena Eberens, Mr. Tenowad, F. Behrend, C. Procher and child, H. Borgmann, B. Wittry, G. Wolf, B. Kaufmann, J. Neugass, P. de Lamorz, L. Manus and son, Mrs. Solly, Mrs. Greene and friend, H. Pfeiffer, Elise Pohlman.

In steamship Chase, from Savannah—H. M. Davenport, lady, 2 children and servant, L. C. Norvelle, lady, 4 children and 2 servants, J. M. Nash, John Curtin, G. P. Serenin, W. H. May, A. P. Witter, F. W. Stevens, Mrs. Yulee, 3 children and servant, Miss Westcott, Mrs. E. R. Smith, Mr. Watts, F. C. Burnett, C. W. Yulee, Capt. R. O. Houghton, S. P. Goodman, S. C. Colt, B. Strauss, J. Screnjn, A. Reppard, A. H. Powell, D. McDonald, S. W. Barnard, W. F. Gray, John Hurley, Mr. Coburn, and 7 in the steerage.

JULY 17—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—C. R. Johnson, A. G. Finlay, J. D. Nairne, J. S. Wiggin, James Walton, W. N. Atwood, Mr. Lyon, W. A. Webb, Geo. Rear, J. H. Cairns, W. Gerard, J. M. Murray, Wm. A. Greer, Wm. Turner, Jas. Ledward, Mr. Taylor, G. J. Sheffield, Wm. R. Eadie and lady, James Gibson, G. Hardison, J. Burns, J. O'Brien, Thos. Wylde, Rev. O. W. Winchester, lady and 4 children, Mrs. George, Mrs. McKechnie, Mrs. Metcalf and child, Mrs. Emma Moon, Miss J. A. Shearman, Miss Lydia Harper, Miss Mary Harper, Miss Mary G. Williams, S. L. Hancock, W. Baag, A. Tregent, Wm. Schaber, H. Okie, F. Sampson, J. McDevitt, Miss S. McDevitt, Wm. Kelly, Miss King, G. Twist, P. Fallon, P. J. Fallon, Jas. Breman, Geo. Booth, and 658 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 43 | Sun sets..... 7 28 | Moon rises.. 1 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 59 | Gov. Island. 4 48 | Hell Gate.... 6 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Costa Rica, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Salvor, Chichester, Philadelphia.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ship Electric, Junge, London, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Lucca, (Br.,) McDougall, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Emilie, (Brem.,) Rose, Queenstown, H. Koop & Co.; Hyack, (Br.,) Robinson, Genoa and Marseilles, Baetjer & De Vertu; Ellen Morrison, McCarty, Barbados, ——.

Brigs Startled Fawn, Shaw, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; M. A. Herrera, (Br.,) Harvey, Frankfort, R. P. Buck & Co.; Edwin H. Kennedy, Geyer, Cow Bay, Yates & Porterfield; Antonio Mathe, (Br.,) Marshall, Belize, Hond., F. Alexandre & Sons; Hannah, (Br.,) Connauton, Rio Grande de Sul, Brett, Son & Co.; Giove, (Ital.,) Fiasconary, Gloucester, Slocovich, Agresta, Smith & Georgiades; Katie, (Br.,) Peterson, St. Croix, P. Hanford; Busy, (Br.,) Bowden, St. Johns, N. F., Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff; S. E. Kennedy, Hoffers, Cow Bay, C. B., Metcalf & Duncan; Baltic, Barker, Cow Bay, J. Borland.

Schooners J. L. Hess, Brown, Fort Capron, Fla., Van Brunt & Slaght; Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Morehead City, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Henry Castoff, Albro, Savannah, Del Banco & Carberry; Norah, Clarkson, Elizabethport; Triton, Freeman, Providence, H. W. Loud & Co.; Antietam, Chandler, South Amboy, Miller & Houghton.

Sloop Ned Brown, Carr, Providence, L. Kenny & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool 4th, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 1,014 steerage passengers to Williams & Guion. July 5, 10 miles N. E. of Tuskar, passed steamships City of London and City of Glasgow, bound up channel. 7th, lat. 51, lon. 18, ship Orient, from Liverpool for New-York. 8th, lat. 49 30, lon. 28, steamship City of New-York, bound E.; same day, lat. 50, lon. 26 30, ship Roger A. Heirn, bound W., and steamship City of Manchester, bound E. 16th, 535 miles E. of Sandy of Hook, bark Lennon, bound E.; at 7 P. M., passed steamers Edinburgh and Louisiana, bound E.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool July 5, and Queenstown 6th, at 4:25 P. M., with mdse. and 655 passengers to John G. Dale. 5th, at 6 P. M., off Bell Buoy, passed steamship City of London, bd. in; same day, off Orma's Head, steamship Glasgow, bd. in. 6th, 9:40 P. M., off Fastnet, steamship Scotia, bound up channel. 12th, from lat. 48 32, lon. 26 23, to lat. 47 54, lon. 48 08, passed several icebergs; same day, lat. 47 52, lon. 48 05, passed steamship City of Boston, bound E. 13th, lat. 46 53, lon. 52, passed a large iceberg.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen July 2, via Southampton 5th, with mdse. and 771 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. July 8, lat. 49 58, lon. 21 41, signalized Br. bark Bondinella. 9th, lat. 49 17, lon. 28 42, schr. Rosemay; same day, a bark-rigged Br. steamer, with white smoke-stack, strg. W. 13th, 4 P. M., lat. 44 50, lon. 47 40, ship Saladin.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Mason, Washington 40 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Chase, Rodgers, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, Richmond and Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Wm. Kennedy, Hallett, New-Orleans 8 ds. with cotton to Simeon Draper.

Steamship Havana, Greene, Havana 4 ds. and 17 hours with mdse. and passengers to Thos. Asencio & Co.

Steamship Charles Benton, Salter, Newbern, N. C., and Hatteras Inlet 47 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Montana, Kelly, Bath, Me., 45 hours, to J. O. Baker & Co.

Steamer Gen. Sherman, Harris, Norfolk 26 hours, to master.

Ship Cremorne, Gates, San Francisco 106 ds., with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Was 14 ds. from San Francisco to the line in the Pacific, 11 ds. from the line to Pitcairns Isle, with S. E. trades, well to southward, 34 ds. from Pitcairns Isle to Cape Horn, with a succession of calms, head winds and heavy gales; passed a number of icebergs to the westward of Cape Horn; from Cape Horn to the line in the Atlantic was 28 ds., with very heavy gales from S. and S. W.; after rounding the Cape, with much snow and hail, had fine S. E. trades; 24 ds. from the line to New-York, with light winds and calms this side of the N. E. trades. May 30, lat. 37 20, lon. 67 10, passed a ship bound westerly, showing signal, with white, blue and white. June 19, lat. 8 30 S., lon. 33 10, passed a suspicious looking steamer, with 3 masts, strg. southerly, showing English colors.

Ship Johann, (Russ.,) Hein, Cadiz 48 ds., with wine, etc., to Ruger Bros.

Bark Zephyrine, (of Bermuda,) Penniston, Barbados June 25, with molasses to Daniel Trowbridge.

Bark Helen Augusta, Gray, Port-au-Prince 10 ds., with logwood, coffee, etc., to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Ugg, (Aust.,) Bonetich, Trieste 72 ds., with mdse. to order.

Brig Venus, (of Poole, Eng.,) Dunning, Twillingate, N. F., 20 ds., in ballast to H. L. Routh & Son.

Brig Exampler, (of Glasgow,) Ewing, Bathurst, W. C. A., 33 ds., with peanuts, etc., to Parsons & McCully.

Brig Hydra, Behrens, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to T. Phillips.

Brig Winona, York, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar, etc., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Time, (Br.,) Smith, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to J. A. Woodhouse.

Brig Lucy Heywood, (of Nassau,) Wilson, Matamoras 25 ds., with cotton, etc., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Emma, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Scott, New-Orleans 28 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Alice Leonard, (Br.,) Shackford, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Deliverance, Cobb, St. Andrew's, Colombia, 24 ds., with rubber-nuts, etc., to order.

Schr. Republic, Chase, New-Bedford, with oil to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr. Wave, Crowley, Addison 8 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Hannah E. Chave, Brant, Newburgh, for Portland, Conn.

Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Franklin, Allen, Fall River.

Schr. Anna Shepard, Patridge, Greenport.

Schr. Village Queen, Satterly, Georgetown 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Herbert Mantin, Crowell, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. P. F. Willeston, Knight, Gloucester, with fish.

WIND—At sunset, N. N. W.

Below.

Brig Henrietta, (of St. John, N. B.,) with loss of foremast, maintopmast and topgallantmast

Ship Eugene, (Hamb.)

Brig Mary Ann.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 17—Arr. steamer City of Bath, from New-York: barks Springbok, from Port-au-Prince; J. E. Ward, from Havana; F. R. Hale, from Cardenas; brig L. A. Blossom, from Buffalo.

Spoken, &c.

Alfred Gibbs—wh. ship, of New-Bedford, from Boston, 14 ds. out, July 11, lat. 34 28, lon. 70 40.

Teoka—wh. brig, of Fairhaven, with 50 bbls. oil, July 1, lat. 27, lon. 86.

Zime—ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, July 16.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, June 27, bark Helen Augusta, for New-York; brig Idella, from Bangor; schr. July Fourth, from do., with loss of deck-load of grain, and bark Victoria, from Philadelphia.

[LATEST PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.]

QUEENSTOWN, July 6.

Arr. from New-York, Harzburg, at Gravesend; Donau, at Cuxhaven; Aglee, at Bordeaux.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Floraldine Chistrine, at Liverpool.

[PER NORTH AMERICAN.]

Arr. from New-York, North American, at Melbourne; Union, at Cadiz; Caracas, at Bristol.

Arr. from Boston, George Turner, at Bombay, leaky; Martha Rideout and "Veno," at Melbourne.

Arr. from Rockland, Otago, at Adelaide.

Arr. from San Francisco, Imperial and Western Continent, at Hong Kong; Fire Queen, at Woosung.

MEM.—Ship Sanspariel, from Foo Chow for Shanghai, was aground in the Tang Tse Kiang, and would have to discharge.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

NOS. 35 AND 37 VESEY-STREET,

Are now opening a very fine invoice of MOYUNE TEAS, by the HAVERSHAM, which they are offering in lots to suit the country and city trade at cargo prices. In the invoice are very fine IMPERIALS and GUNPOWDERS, suited to Southern trade. Also, we are now offering a fine invoice of FOO CHOW OOLONG, by the COREA, among which are some very fine lines.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st.

THE NEW ERA

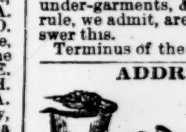
in the retail shirt and men's furnishing trade. The usual retailer's profit given to the buyer.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,

Manufacturers of Shirts and Ties, No. 36 Warren-st., offer to the consumer direct, at their new RETAIL DEPARTMENT, NO. 3 PARK-ROW, opposite the Astor House, near the Museum, their celebrated "Sea Island" white shirts at $3 each. These elegant shirts are made of fine "soft finish" muslin, with very fine linen bosoms and cuffs, expressly for first-class city custom trade—our lowest wholesale price for them to dealers is $35. They are sold regularly on Broadway and elsewhere as high as $4 50, never less than $4 each. We now offer them to the public, direct from our factory, at $3, and warrant them first-class $4 shirts in every particular; superior $3 shirts at $2 25; gent's fine linen 4-ply collars at $2 00 per doz.; first-class paper collars, $1 50 a hundred; "molded" collars, 30 cents per box; full lines of socks, suspenders, under-garments, &c., &c. Advertisements, as a general rule, we admit, are overdrawn. It will pay largely to answer this.

Terminus of the various city railroad lines.

ADDRESS TO SMOKERS.



POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 BROADWAY, Near 4th-st. Pipes and Holders at Retail, CUT TO ORDER, Mounted and repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 435, July 17, 1865.

70, 16, 40, 5, 53, 18, 19, 60, 57, 52, 47, 25, 11.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 436, July 17, 1865.

10, 53, 33, 51, 74, 70, 55, 39, 20, 32, 27, 5, 68, 60.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 335. July 17, 1865.

72, 29, 70, 27, 51, 26, 5, 45, 11, 61, 17, 42, 19.

SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 336, July 17, 1865.

19, 16, 28, 76, 22, 1, 66, 62, 44, 23, 47, 53, 21, 56.

SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers

Circulars sent free by addressing

JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st. New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND PRIZE CONCERT.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1865, 8 o'clock P. M., in which fourteen non-resident societies will compete for two valuable prizes.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. Nur du allein............Sost
By the Saengerrunde, Philadelphia.
2. Saengergruss............C. L. Fischer
Liedertafel, Buffalo.
3. Tagdlied............Andree
Orpheus, Philadelphia.
4. Das Treffen............Kuntz
Saengerbund, Washington, D. C.
5. Weinchor............Krueger
Saengerbund, Hartford.
6. Was rauschen die Wogen............——
Arion, Baltimore.
7. Der Wald............Haeser
Saengerbund, Buffalo.

PART SECOND.

8. Sturm and Segen............Kalliwoda
Saengerbund, Philadelphia.
9. Schieffers Traum............F. Abt
Germania, Baltimore.
10. Gute Nacht............Kuecken
Germania, Poughkeepsie.
11. Eight Psalm............Schnable
Liederkranz, Baltimore.
12. Abendfeir............F. Abt
Liedertafel, d. f. d. Gemeinde, Philadelphia.
13. Wanderers Nachtlied............Reissiger
Junger Maennerchor, Philadelphia.
14. Die Liebe............Zoellner
Liedertafel, Philadelphia.

Prize Judges—Messrs. TIMM, THEO. THOMAS, MAIENHOFER.

Admission............$1 00
First tier boxes (four seats reserved)............8 00
Balcony reserved seats............1 50
Gallery............50

Proscenium boxes for sale at the office of Carl Amann, Esq., No. 107 Wall-st.

Ticket-offices at the Academy of Music, and at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, will be open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, MAMMOTH PICNIC and DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT JONES' WOOD. For particulars see to-morrow morning's papers.

LOUIS GUILFUSS, Corresponding Secretary.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

Will be sold without reserve, at the private residence No. 137 West Houston-st., between Macdougal and Sullivan sts., THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, July 18, at 10½ o'clock, the entire household furniture, consisting in part of

TWO ELEGANT PARLOR SUITES, covered in green and crimson reps, each nine pieces; mirrors, cases of birds, ormolu clock, suites in haircloth, choice water-color paintings.

TWO ELEGANT BEDROOM SUITES, in rosewood and black walnut; hair mattresses, paillasses, pillows, marble-top centre tables, toilet sets, engravings, &c., &c., and an

ELEGANT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, stool and velvet cover.

Catalogues to be had on the premises.

W. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BARNUM'S.—THE COMPANY, EMPLOYES AND attaches of the late Barnum's Museum are requested to meet at Irving Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order

JOHN BRIDGMAN, Chairman.